

JAMAICA AND BAHAMA ISLANDS LEFT OUT OF FEDERATION SCHEME

Distance From Other West Indian Colonies Is Cited in Explanation of Plan of the Hon. C. Gideon Murray

CANAL INFLUENCE

Opening of Panama Waterway and Other Modern Economic Developments Point to Need of Union

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In these days of the bringing together of small states into dominions, commonwealths, or unions, as the case may be, it is only natural that the small and scattered West Indian islands should be tending in the same direction.

Various causes are contributing to bring about such a result. The opening of the Panama canal in 1913 may be expected to exert a considerable influence on the economic and other conditions in the West Indies. At any rate questions are bound to come to the front which could best be dealt with if the various islands are united together in such a way that one authority, closely acquainted with local conditions, might be able to speak on behalf of the whole. Some indication of the advantage of such union was given recently when Canada refused to negotiate reciprocity with any single colony but only with the colonies as a whole.

In these circumstances particular interest attaches to a scheme of federation which has been put forward, not in any way in his official capacity, by the Hon. C. Gideon Murray, administrator of the island of St. Vincent. The federation he proposes consists of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua (including as a dependency, Montserrat), St. Christopher and Nevis (including as a dependency the Virgin islands). It will be noted that no mention is made of Jamaica and the Bahamas, and a glance at the map will show why this is so. These islands being at a great distance from each other as well as from the islands mentioned in the list already given.

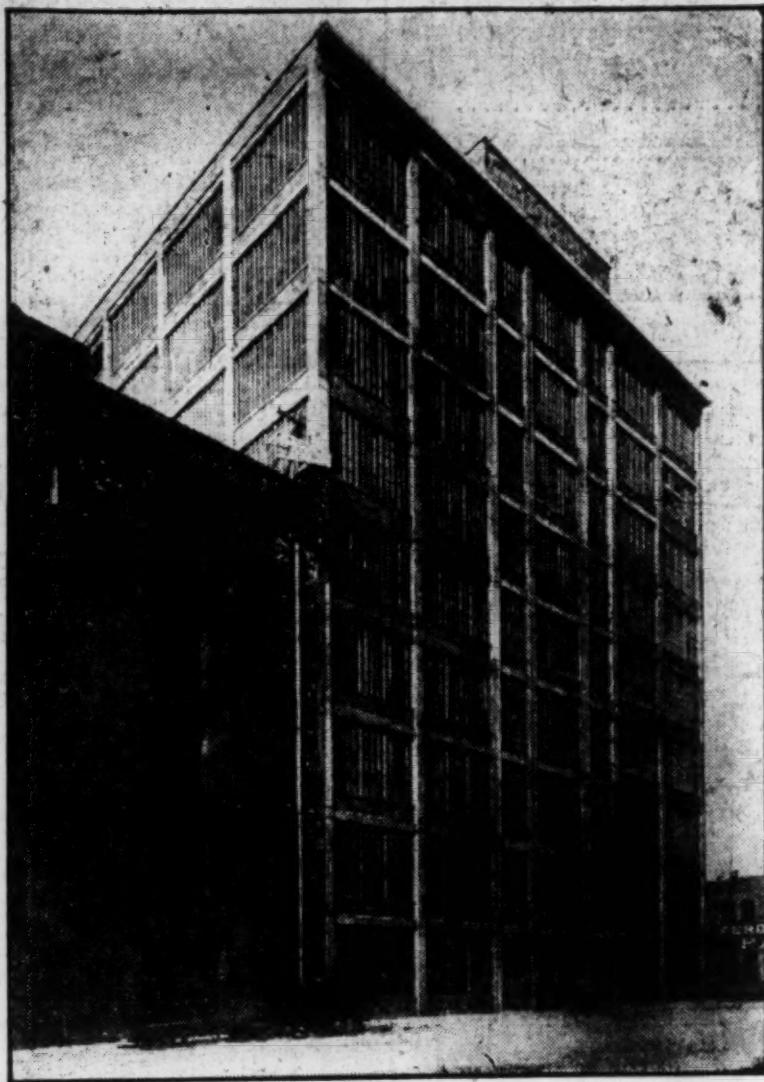
Under Mr. Murray's scheme each federal colony would retain its control and direction of purely local affairs and taxation, and though the constituencies of the various colonies differ, Mr. Murray has not thought it advisable to make any provisions for changing them. He recommends that the proposed federal council for the West Indies should be mainly elected by and composed of the members of the various local legislatures. The high commissioner would act as the ex officio president, the other officers being a secretary for West India affairs and a legal adviser to the high commissioner. Each colony would retain its government.

The above, in a few words, is the scheme proposed by Mr. Murray, and it will be interesting to see if, when federation comes, as come it probably will, the eventual scheme adopted is upon the lines outlined by him.

MR. TAFT SELECTS MR. PITNEY FOR SUPREME BENCH

WASHINGTON.—Official announcement was made at the White House today that the President would appoint Mahlon Pitney, chancellor of the state of New Jersey and a member of Congress for two terms, to the supreme court vacancy left by the late Justice Harlan. The President is understood not to have discussed the appointment of Chancellor Pitney with all his cabinet, but he had been under consideration by the President for several weeks. After protests against Secretary Nagel, Chancellor Pitney and F. J. Swayze, justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, gradually came most prominently before the President.

"GLASS" BUILDING FOR EAST BOSTON



Boston Cold Storage Terminal Company's nine-story structure

PORT DEVELOPMENT GIVES EAST BOSTON PROJECTS IMPETUS

Projects are under way which, with the development of the port of Boston pointing so favorably in that direction, are expected to mean far greater industrial and commercial activity in the island wards than has ever been known. The latest proposed enterprise, that of the Boston Cold Storage and Terminal Railroad Corporation, which already has one of its proposed glass warehouses erected, is to have a hearing on its plan and its petition for a certificate of public exigency before the state board of railroad commissioners tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. This may connect with the proposed East Boston Marginal freight railroad which was authorized by the last Legislature, although this is not yet definitely decided. The latter is still before the railroad

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NEW FIRST VICE-CONSUL IS COMING

G. T. Maclean, British first vice-consul at this port, who has been transferred to La Paz, Bolivia, received word today that his successor, John Elliott Bell, was among the passengers on the Cunard line steamer Ivernia, which is expected to reach Boston early Thursday morning. Mr. Maclean will probably sail within a few weeks from New York for his new station, going via Panama. He will land at Colon, cross the isthmus and take a coastwise boat down. His new station is in an inland country.

THIS STATE RANKS EIGHTH IN ROADS

WASHINGTON.—Of the eight states having the largest mileage of improved roads, Indiana comes first with 24,955 miles and Massachusetts last with 8,463 miles, according to a statement made by Logan Waller Page, director of the United States office of public roads. "If a man should start out in a high-powered automobile capable of doing 90 miles a day, Mr. Page says, it would take him more than 65 years to cover all the public roads in the United States."

WILL CASE IS SENT TO FULL BENCH OF THE SUPREME COURT

All questions raised in the suit of Stephen A. Chase, et al., comprising the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, against Adam H. Dickey, et al., trustees under the deed of trust executed by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, were reserved for the consideration of the full bench by Judge Braley of the supreme judicial court today.

John Weaver Sherman said the bill is not an attempt to secure a new right but to make effective the constitutional right of the people to instruct their representatives. Henry Sterling said that any man who represents another wants to know the will of his client and the representatives in the Legislature should have the same desire. This bill provides a conservative method of getting at the will of the people, he said, and finding out what they want done. It is a modern method of perfecting representative government and making sure it is not misrepresentative.

In opposition, Charles R. Saunders said the bill is based on a failure to understand article 10 of the constitution, which provides for the assembling of the voters and consultation. This bill, he said, is demagogic because it pretends that the ordinary voter who has his own affairs to attend to is as well qualified to judge a public question as the legislator whose duty it is to make a thorough study of the matters before him. The hearing was closed.

COPPER TRADE OF U. S. INVOLVED IN SUIT STARTED

NEW YORK.—Preliminary notice of an action which is expected to involve the entire copper trade of the country was filed with the clerk of the United States district court today.

The suit is brought by the United Copper Securities Company against the Anaconda Copper Company, the Butte Consolidation Company, Adolph, Fred, Walter and Albert Lewinsohn, executors of the estate of Leonard Lewinsohn; the Red Metals Company, John W. Sterling, the Farmers Loan & Trust Company, Harry H. Rogers, Jr., as executor of the estate of H. H. Rogers; John D. Ryan and James Sullivan.

BILL ASKS FOR MORE PARKWAY

Representative Francis M. Cummins spoke before the committee on cities this morning in favor of his bill to authorize the city of Boston to lay out and construct a park and parkway land between the Arnold arboretum and Bellevue hill at the junction of said hill and Washington street.

Mr. Cummins said that the city now has parkways on each side of this particular piece of land which it owns and there seemed no good reason why it should not be included as a park. Senator Horgan favored the bill and there was no opposition.

GOMEZ PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON.—Emilio Vasquez Gomez has assumed the provisional presidency of Mexico, according to a proclamation from the revolutionist junta at San Antonio, Tex., received at the state department today.

COLOMBIA DEFENDED FOR ATTITUDE TAKEN TO SECRETARY KNOX

Representative Rainey Says Refusal of United States for Ten Years to Arbitrate Is "Indefensible"

UP IN HOUSE SOON

Minister Ospina's Letter Thought Likely to Lead to an Investigation of Whole Panama Canal Deal

WASHINGTON.—Characterizing the attitude of the United States toward Colombia as "indefensible," Representative Rainey (Dem., Ill.) issued a long statement today indorsing the stand taken by Minister Ospina of Colombia against the American government.

"Minister Ospina's letter forcibly recalls attention to our indefensible conduct for nearly 10 years in refusing Colombia the arbitration she has requested," Mr. Rainey said. "If we had treated any of the great world powers as outrageously as we have treated this little South American republic we would

(Continued on page five, column four)

LABOR MEN PLEAD FOR BILL TO INSTRUCT HOUSE AND SENATE

A hearing was given before the committee on election laws on the petition of the American Federation of Labor for legislation to provide that, on petition of 1200 voters in a senatorial district or 200 voters in a representative district, the voters shall vote on questions for the instruction of their senators and representatives.

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MR. ROOSEVELT IS ONLY MAN, SAYS GOV. JOHNSON

NEW YORK.—In a formal statement issued here today Governor Johnson of California, who led the contest to have the delegates from that state to the Republican national convention instructed for Senator La Follette, came out for the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. The governor has been in the East for nearly a month and has conferred with all of the progressive leaders regarding the situation.

He saw Senator La Follette in Washington last week and afterward conferred with Mr. Roosevelt while the latter was preparing his declaration of policy in the Columbus speech to be delivered on Wednesday.

"The Republicans of the United States ask the selection of a certain man as a candidate for President," says Governor Johnson. "The politicians, with their usual disdainful contempt for the electorate, seek to relieve the country and those to whom it belongs of the burden of selection of a presidential candidate and without the consent of the public and in defiance of their wishes, through manipulation of southern delegates composed of federal officeholders and political machines in northern states, are endeavoring to nominate the present President as that candidate."

"The admiration of California progressives for Senator La Follette is undiminished and they recognize his splendid services and great sacrifices for the cause. In California, however, with the cause over the determining factors, it is obvious that progressive policies can best be accomplished at present through the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt is recognized throughout the West as the greatest teacher our country has had. He has not only our re-

PROMINENT HARDWARE MEN IN BOSTON



Left to right, Frank E. Stacey, F. Alexander Chandler, John B. Hunter

HARDWARE MEN FROM ALL NEW ENGLAND GATHERING IN BOSTON

Hundreds of hardware men from all over New England are arriving in Boston for the annual convention of the New England Hardware Dealers Association, which informally opens tonight. An exhibition of hardware products and devices opens in Mechanics building tomorrow morning. Tomorrow afternoon the first business session of the convention will open. Headquarters are at the Hotel Lenox.

More than 100 New England exhibitors are represented in the hardware show and a few from other parts of the country. The purpose of the exhibition is to show the extent of the hardware industry, particularly to give contractors, architects, retail merchants and others who buy hardware an opportunity to see what the market offers. Of the hardware of the United States, Connecticut alone manufactures one half, and a large proportion of the remainder is

(Continued on page five, column four)

HEARINGS ON SHOE MACHINERY BILLS IN CONGRESS OPEN

WASHINGTON.—Bills of Representatives Peters and Thayer aimed to remedy the alleged abuses of the United Shoe Machinery Company were the subject of a hearing before the judiciary committee of the House today. Richard Long, his counsel, Allen Webster, and Alexander Whitehead of Boston, appeared for the Framingham Shoe Company, and the R. H. Long Machinery Company. C. E. Littlefield, Louis A. Coolidge, Charles F. Choate and Frederick P. Fish appeared for the United Shoe Machinery Company.

Mr. Long said that before the United company was organized the shoe machinery manufacturers could get the essential machinery without any initial payment and no restrictions as to the use of machines of other makes. Separate companies, he said, meant competition and low rates.

The United company, he continued, had refused at one time to supply him parts of machines and had advised him to follow the United company's orders if he wanted to succeed.

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STRIKE LEADER ETOR DISCLAIMS ON STAND HE URGED VIOLENCE

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Joseph J. Etor, strike leader, accused with Arturo Giovannitti as being an accessory to the shooting of Anna Lopizzo during a riot Jan. 29, took the stand in his own behalf in the hearing before Judge Mahoney in the police court today.

Ralph Maconi, an Italian striker, was first called to give testimony tending to prove Mr. Etor had never counseled violence. He said the defendants, both in speeches and at the meetings of the executive committee counseled peaceful demonstrations and picketing.

The defense lawyers then called Mr. Etor. He admitted receiving the two letters found in his pockets. He said he received one from Vincent St. Jean, national secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, in the mails. The other, he said, had been sent from Chicago to William Haywood, and had been passed on to him to read afterwards.

He denied that he had counseled violence at any time, and said he had even expressed disapproval of some of the proposals made in St. Jean's letters, which advised the strikers "to break into jail to win." He interpreted this phrase as meaning that the police would snatch at any cause for throwing the men into jail and that therefore they would be breaking into jail, even if they attempted mass meetings and did picket work.

Mr. Etor was questioned minutely regarding his work with the I. W. W. In the two hours that he was on the stand before and after adjournment he said he was a metal worker by trade and that he was an official in the I. W. W. He said he had been invited to come here by the local officials of the organization, and that he only came after he had received several urgent invitations.

Three women strike picketers were arrested this morning, and taken to police headquarters, after 200 policemen, 15 cavalrymen and a detachment of militia infantry numbering 500 more, had broken through a crowd of 100 women strikers who were stationed along Lawrence street near the common, appealing to mill workers not to go back to work.

Taken immediately into court the cases against the three women were heard following the usual Monday morning docket of minor hearings. Jennie Radsiarlowicz, charged with intimidating Humphrey Kennedy, was fined \$10. Her counsel, Atty. George E. Roever, Jr., appealed, and the woman furnished \$200 bail. Judge Mahoney suspended sentence on the other two, Annie Rogers and Antoine Kobers, against whom had been made the specific charge of molesting soldiers. In disposing of these cases Judge Mahoney said, "These people must not break the law. It is a pity they are ill-advised for they are not themselves to blame. However, they must learn to respect the laws."

With further additions of operatives in the mills today close observers of the textile workers' strike say that information which they get leads them to believe that a foreign element among the strikers is beginning to lose confidence in the leaders. On the other hand William D. Haywood avers that the strikers are as firm as they have ever been since the strike started.

The following notice has been posted in the American Woolen mills: "Our mills are open to those who desire to return to work. There are no restrictions barring the way. No discrimination of any kind against any one. We hold no prejudice, no rancor, and no bitterness toward any of our former employees. We welcome back those who desire to come."

"We will hold open for them for a reasonable length of time their former situations, and desire to assure them of our sincere desire for their welfare and our willingness at all times, as in the past, to do our part toward complete harmony and friendship between our employees and ourselves."

Maj. William Casey, commanding the second battalion, ninth infantry, M. V. M., entrained with his command 200 strong at the North station at 10 o'clock this morning, and proceeded to Lawrence, where his battalion will relieve one of those of the fifth infantry, under command of Col. Frank E. Cutting.

DOCK EXPERT GOES OVER WATER FRONT FOR THE FIRST TIME

G. L. Wendemuth and His Assistant Visit Commonwealth Piers in South Boston and Inspect Work Done

GO TO CHARLESTOWN

Hoosac and Mystic Wharves Also Seen by German Authority Who Will Study Situation Several Days

G. L. Wendemuth, the port development expert from Hamburg, who is here to advise the directors of the port of Boston, regarding the harbor development project, called at the State House today accompanied by his secretary, Andreas G. Hartong, and after spending a short time in the office of the port directors and the harbor and land commission, started out to get some glimpses of Boston's waterfront.

Herr Wendemuth's program for today included as the first item a call on Governor Foss, but as the Governor did not arrive until some time later than was expected, and Mr. Wendemuth, wishing to lose no time with conditions so fine as they are today, after spending a very short time in the office of the port directors started out to view the shores of the harbor. He was accompanied by F. W. Hodgdon, chief engineer of the harbor and land commission and J. B. Russell, assistant engineer.

Herr Wendemuth is seeing much of the land side of the harbor today. He and his assistant and the engineer took a taxicab late in the forenoon and went directly to the commonwealth docks in South Boston. There they inspected the

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BOSTON DEFENDANTS IN DYNAMITE CASES RELEASED UNDER BAIL

Michael J. Young, member of the executive committee of the International Association of Structural Iron Workers, who was arrested last week in connection with the Indianapolis indictments, appeared before United States Commissioner Hayes today and his bail of \$10,000 being acceptable he will appear before the United States district court in Indianapolis for an arraignment on March 12.

Frank J. Higgins got bail of \$2500 later in the day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—United States District Attorney Miller is to introduce three kinds of evidence in the government's prosecution of the 34 men indicted in the dynamite conspiracy. This evidence, said Mr. Miller Sunday, is to be corroborated by witnesses and is chiefly as follows:

About 40,000 letters and telegrams taken from the headquarters here of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, which, according to charges in the indictments, show that President Ryan, Secretary-Treasurer Hokin and executive board members corresponded for six years with business agents of local unions about "jobs" to be blown up.

Stenographic records of a telephonic apparatus which the government had connected with Ryan's headquarters for more than three months and by which, it is asserted, conversations between the ironworkers' officials about the dynamite cases were carried on.

(Continued on page nine, column three)

CONGRESSMAN SAYS SOCIALISTIC VOTES WILL MULTIPLY HERE

That the Socialist forces in Massachusetts will quadruple this year as the result of economic conditions was the prediction made today by Congressman Victor L. Berger, the Socialist member from Milwaukee, who is in Boston. He said the total vote at the next state election ought to be at least 60,000. The Socialist vote last year was 13,500.

Mr. Berger admits that the textile conditions, as laid bare by the Lawrence strike, are responsible for the gain that will accrue to the party, but he prefers to attribute it to "the trend of economic conditions."

Mr. Berger is making a brief visit to Boston. He reached here today to speak before the students at Harvard this afternoon and will leave for Washington late tonight. He passed a part of the afternoon at the Socialist headquarters here and went over the situation with the Social state leaders.

Is not a friend in need a friend indeed? The Monitor supplies the general need of clean journalism, and such a friend may be well introduced to other friends and neighbors.

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GRAND TRUNK URGED AS A NEED TO MAKE BOSTON GREAT PORT

D. O. Ives, Transportation Expert of Chamber of Commerce, Makes an Appeal for Proposed Road

ADVANTAGES GIVEN

Boston's future prestige as a channel of export for Canadian grain and the great markets of the West in this country and Canada is dependent upon the admission of the lines of the Grand Trunk system and the cities of this commonwealth, according to D. O. Ives, transportation expert of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The system of differential rates which the Grand Trunk stands for and which are so greatly needed by Boston to keep its export business and western trade and to place it on an equal footing with other export and import centers, is given as the reason for the statement by Mr. Ives, who has recently been before the interstate commerce commission in a contest to place Boston on an equal rate footing with Baltimore and Philadelphia. He says further: "The Grand Trunk system has all told, about 2000 miles of line in the United States; thus its interests are very closely bound up in this country.

"The advantages of an increase in mileage of this system in New England can hardly be overestimated. What are called the all-rail standard lines from Boston and other New England points maintain a higher basis of rates than that carried by the so-called differential routes from the same points.

"The latter rates are kept in by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific routes and pressure is being constantly brought to bear in the interest of the roads leading west from New York to force the Grand Trunk (National) Despatch to cancel this lower differential basis of rates from New England.

"These rates, in many cases, are absolutely necessary, to enable our producers to keep their hold on the markets of the great West and New England cannot possibly afford to lose them. The Grand Trunk system stands, and has always stood, for the maintenance of this differential basis.

"That company now desires to extend

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Little Rebel."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Product of the Mill."
COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady."
HOLLIS—"The Pink Lady."
MAJESTIC—"Way Down East."
PARK—"The Country Boy."
PLYMOUTH—"Miss Viola Allen."
TREMONT—"The Man from Cook's."

BOSTON CONCERTS
FRIDAY—Jordan Hall, 3 p. m., Miss Elena Gerhardt.
SUNDAY—Symphony hall, concert by Cantor Sirota.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
MONDAY—3:30 p. m., recital in foyer by Mrs. Russell and George Copeland.
TUESDAY—7:30 p. m., "Aida."
WEDNESDAY—7:30 p. m., "Tristan and Isolde."
THURSDAY—2 p. m., "Hansel and Gretel," followed by "Coppelia."
FRIDAY—7:30 p. m., "Tristan and Isolde."
SATURDAY—1:45 p. m., "Carmen"; 8 p. m., "Samson and Delilah."

NEW YORK
ARTOR—"The Red Widow."
BELASCO—"David Warfield."
CASINO—"Kumurun."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COHAN—"The Little Millionaire."
COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
ELLIOTT—"Bird of Paradise."
EMPIRE—"Ethel Barrymore."
FULTON—"Elsie Ferguson."
GAIETY—"The Opera House."
HARRIS—"The Talker."
HERALD SQUARE—"Everywoman."
HINDROCK—"The Sign."
HUNTON—"Miss Marmora."
KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet."
LIBERTY—"The Opera House."
LUCY—"Margaret Anglin."
LYRIC—"The Sign."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Sign."
PARK—"The Quaker Girl."
REPUBLIC—"The Sign."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."
WALLACK—"The Sign."
WEST END—"The Million."

CHICAGO
AMERICAN—"The Sign."
BLACKSTONE—"The Sign."
COLONIAL—"The Sign."
CORT—"The Sign."
GARRICK—"The Sign."
HARRIS—"The Sign."
HOLLIS—"The Sign."
HUNTON—"The Sign."
KICKERBOCKER—"The Sign."
LIBERTY—"The Sign."
LUCY—"The Sign."
LYRIC—"The Sign."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Sign."
PARK—"The Sign."
REPUBLIC—"The Sign."
THIRTY-NINTH—"The Sign."
WALLACK—"The Sign."
WEST END—"The Sign."

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



The illustration is of the Brattle Square church. Thomas Brattle gave the land for the church in 1698 and in 1699 the Rev. Dr. Colman was ordained pastor of the church. The original was built of wood and had a steeple and bell, and in 1772 John Hancock offered a generous contribution, and the society decided to erect a church on the same site.

In 1775 it was used as a barracks for British soldiers, and in 1872 it was torn down, when Washington street was extended to Haymarket square. The property was sold and turned over in later years to the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches.

The following pastors officiated here: The Rev. Dr. Colman, W. Cooper, S. Cooper, P. Thacher, J. S. Buckminster, Edward Everett, J. G. Palfrey and S. K. Lothrop. The night before the evacuation in revolutionary days a cannon ball struck the church and was picked up by a Mr. Turell, who lived opposite, and later it was placed in the front wall of the church. Opposite on the site of the Quincy house was the first Quaker church. Hilliers lane was the former name of Brattle street.

COLONIAL CLUB PLANS BUSY YEAR

Colonial Club of Dorchester has elected officers for 1912 and intends to make this year one of growth exceeding any other in its history.

Francis M. Carroll, former acting fire commissioner, is the new president. The first, second and third vice-presidents are Norman A. Kennell, Edward G. Richardson and Louis F. Lambert.

Joseph B. Horton, treasurer, and Thomas C. Batchelder, clerk, were re-elected. The directors for the year are: Henry M. Sanders, Alonzo B. Drjko, Perry G. Bolster, George W. Chandler, Fred W. Stalder, George E. Fisher, Daniel F. Knight.

SCHOOL TEACHERS IN BEVERLY UNITE

BEVERLY, Mass.—Teachers in the public schools here to the number of 140 have organized as the Beverly Teachers Association. Harold C. Childs is president. Dues of 50 cents a year have been established and the money will be used to cover the expenses of socials and lectures.

The association plans to have seven meetings during the school year, three or four of which are to be lectures and the others merely social. For the lectures noted educators will be asked to come to Beverly and speak on matters of interest to parents and the public in general.

FIRE IN SOUTH BOSTON

Hundreds of bales of waste paper and considerable machinery, all in the building of P. H. Graham, 12 and 14 Ewer street, South Boston—also the building itself—were destroyed by fire last night, causing a damage estimated at \$12,000.

ELEVATED'S REMOVAL DEcriED

Directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are opposed to the removal of the elevated structure on Washington street and the substitution of a tunnel therefor at the present time. The chamber committee on public utilities gave hearings on the subject.

CHAMBER COMMITTEES NAMED

Committee appointments of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are announced as follows: Finance, John Mason Little, chairman; William Dillon, Amory Eliot, James J. Phelan and Arthur P. Stone; markets reports, Cyrus S. Chapin, chairman; Harry B. Ballou, W. S. Batchelor, W. R. Brackett, Bernard Corr, Herbert B. Griffin, Chester V. Lewis, Andrew W. Patch, Albert M. Smith, J. J. Wall and John W. White.

TOPEKA'S COTTONWOOD TREE IS PRIZED BY CITIZENS OF STATE



Standing in grounds of capitol its topmost branches are eighty feet from ground

TOPEKA, Kan.—Visitors to the state capitol grounds are attracted by a large cottonwood tree which stands in the square, and is pronounced one of the most beautiful in the country. It has been protected for 44 years by friends who watched it grow. Some say it appeared in 1866, but it is generally said to have been first seen in the spring of 1868. No other cottonwood in Kansas is so highly prized by citizens of the state.

Its topmost boughs reach a height of 80 feet and it is four feet in diameter at the base.

CONGRESS OCCUPIED MORE WITH POLITICS THAN IN LAW MAKING

WASHINGTON—Events of last week were political rather than legislative in character. Neither house of Congress has done work of general interest. Committees have continued their work of investigation and the ways and means committee, with the approval of the Democratic caucus, prepared the bill to change the duties in the chemical schedule.

Chairman Underwood has let it be known that he favors adjournment early in June, in advance of the national conventions, and so far as the House is concerned everything will be ready for adjournment by that time. But the House in June will not have jurisdiction over that question. All important House bills will have passed that body long before then and will be before the Senate. When that body will be ready to quit nobody knows. Mr. Underwood's desire for an early adjournment, therefore, does not necessarily signify a great deal.

The week saw all of the leading presidential booms with headquarters established in this city, the Roosevelt boom being the last to appear. There are headquarters here for Messrs. Taft, Roosevelt and La Follette, on the Republican side and for Messrs. Harmon, Wilson and Clark on the Democratic side.

The opening of the Roosevelt headquarters seems to settle definitely the question of whether he is a candidate. The headquarters, politicians say, would not be here if it were not his intention to permit the use of his name. In his speech before the Ohio constitutional convention on Wednesday Mr. Roosevelt will be expected to announce what in effect will be his platform. The Columbus speech will be the rallying cry of his supporters.

There is a difference of opinion concerning whether President Taft would be harmed more by open candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt or by the indirect course which he has thus far taken. Some believe that open candidacy would bring the third-term question to the front in a way to retard the Roosevelt movement.

The prevailing opinion in this city is that Mr. Taft will be renominated. This impression is not unanimous, but it is nearly enough so among disinterested observers to show the general drift of Washington political opinion. Forty-four delegates have thus far been chosen to the Chicago convention and all of them have been instructed for Mr. Taft. The delegates come from the Philippine islands 2, Florida 12, Oklahoma (fourth Congress district) 2, Georgia 26 and District of Columbia 2.

Mr. Taft's renomination, it is argued, will be brought about by delegates from the South and the East. The middle West and the far West will, to a considerable degree, be against him and yet his managers are figuring on delegates from nearly all of these states in those sections.

There has been little change in the Democratic presidential situation, and the candidates stand practically where they did the week before. The Wilson men are the most active, but the opening of Clark headquarters here has helped the latter's cause. The opinion is growing that Mr. Clark will be the second choice of both Messrs. Harmon and Wilson, and will be in fine position for the nomination, in the event of a convention deadlock between those two men. The Wilson candidacy was helped by interviews with Josephus Daniels of North Carolina and Senators Culberson of Texas and Hoke Smith of Georgia. Mr. Daniels is national committeeman for his state and editor of the Raleigh News and Observer.

The Senate committee on pensions early in the week agreed on the Smoot pension bill, which will add about \$24,000,000 a year to the pension roll. This bill will pass the Senate, and the House, in conference, will be expected to accept it in place of the Sherman bill, which provided for \$75,000,000 a year increase. This action of the Senate is important, as indicating the character pension legislation will take at the present session. The former question will be disposed of the latter part of March or in April. The latter committee has agreed to report the question to the Senate on about the 25th of the former month. The debate in the Senate will probably not be protracted and there should be a final vote in April. The case of Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin, is to come up in the Senate for final disposition in the near future. It will be brought up for debate next Wednesday.

ITALIANS PLEASED WITH PICTURES AT ART MUSEUM

Stereoscopic pictures of Italy, with explanatory lectures by William Locke and Dr. R. Brindisi, delighted scores of Italians as well as many native Bostonians in the lecture hall of the Museum of Fine Arts yesterday afternoon. Mr. Locke's lecture was descriptive of southern Italy, including such spots as Sorrento, Amalfi and the Blue Grotto.

Dr. Brindisi's lecture, which was delivered in Italian, took the listener to Milan, Genoa, Pisa, Venice, Florence and other Italian cities, and included a comparison between St. Mark's square in Venice and Copley square in Boston.

The lectures were the first in a series planned for Sunday afternoons during the period of the loan exhibit of the native arts of Boston's foreign population. The lecture next Sunday will be on "Norway and Sweden" by Prof. Marshall L. Perrin.

GERMAN PEACE SOCIETY BRANCH IS FORMED HERE

Boston branch of the German-American Peace Association was formed in Schul Verein hall, Jamaica Plain, Sunday evening. This association has branches throughout the United States and Canada and is working for universal arbitration. Prof. Ernest Richards explained its motives. W. P. Hoffman was elected president.

The society also commemorated the two hundredth anniversary of Frederick the Great, and Professor Richards spoke on his achievements.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY ACCEPTED

At a meeting of the executive board of Stationary Firemen's Union 3, held Sunday at Wells Memorial building, a committee of the men employed at the various plants of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company reported that the management had agreed to establish the eight-hour work day on July 1. The arrangement was accepted as satisfactory. It will affect about 100 engineers, oilers, firemen and gasmakers.

WAKEFIELD DINNER PLANNED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Merchants and Business Men's Association made arrangements at Friday night's meeting for the annual dinner and ladies night in April 15. These committees were appointed: Dinner, C. L. Limer, J. Robert Reid, Arthur C. Verge; reception, Thomas Hickey, president, Frank A. Long, Frank E. Cox, Louis P. Gowing, J. Warren Poland, George F. Lucas, Nathaniel E. Cutler.

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IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

"DON GIOVANNI" NEXT SEASON

Ever since the Boston opera house opened the music department of the Monitor has urged that the works of Mozart should have representation in the repertory. The specific idea of putting Mozart's "Don Giovanni" among the productions of the company has been discussed at length in the musical columns once a year, the last time being the recent occasion of Mr. Scott's coming to Boston to sing in "Aida." And now Mr. Russell announces Mozart as one of the composers next season. In a statement issued today relative to the confirmation of his appointment for three years as director of the Boston opera house, Mr. Russell not only speaks of adding "Don Giovanni" to the repertory of the fourth year, but says that he hopes to produce that opera on the opening night of the season.

In his statement Mr. Russell refers to both appreciation and criticism that he has received since he undertook the management of the company.

"Criticism," says Mr. Russell, "is always welcome and always will be. From the outset we have indicated our intention of aiming for the highest in operatic art; if we did not fully succeed we have never lagged in our progress, and if the question of future policies is raised, my own answer can be that we do not intend to stop progressing."

"We began three years ago with a repertory practically limited to Italian opera. Last year we branched out, admittedly to a small degree, into French opera. This year not only was the French opera placed on an equal footing with the Italian, but the German opera school was given representation. And when I say that my present hope is to open next season with Mozart's 'Don Giovanni' and to follow it up with such works as Wagner's 'Meistersinger' and 'Tristan', it will be readily seen that I propose to live up to the cardinal principle of never letting a given artist pose as an owner of a role, nor any opera school reign supreme to the exclusion of any other school."

"It is needless, I think, to reiterate my intentions of introducing to American audiences singers who are as yet unknown here, but who possess artistic merit. Those singers may or may not win instantaneous success, but they always afford the opportunity of interesting comparison and add to the store of the public's art knowledge."

"As in former years, artistic ensemble will be the watchword, probably even to a larger extent than during the years past. I cannot and will not give any promises of the fulfillment of which I am doubtful. If those who watched us grow are satisfied that what has been accomplished is a pledge of future achievements, they may rest assured that we shall continue to progress; I prefer to let my work speak for itself."

Mr. Russell says nothing in this announcement about the musical direction of the future, but the conductorship of Weingartner is probably implied in the announcement of "The Mastersingers." The engagement of the famous conductor for the "Tristan" performances of the present month has been a most successful temporary attraction. It has served the purpose of calling the attention of the public strongly to the opera company at the time when the continuation of its activities came up for discussion.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Soon after announcing the reappointment of Mr. Russell as director of the opera company a member of the board of directors said:

"We voted Mr. Russell's reengagement without a moment's hesitation. The work of Mr. Russell, from the first, was of the highest order, and in the brief space of three years we find the Boston opera house in the very front rank of art institutions."

"The prompt response in the matter of box subscriptions and the guarantee fund has clearly proved that Bostonians have fully awakened to the value of the Boston opera house, not only as a power for disseminating art ideals, but as a power in building the prestige of the city. This response was a great tribute to the generous civic spirit of Eben D. Jordan and to the ability of Mr. Russell. In voting the latter's reengagement we simply voiced the public's sentiment."

It was announced that Harold Blanchard has been elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. V. R. Thayer. The directors add that should the efforts now making to raise a guarantee fund of \$150,000 meet with success the directors expect Mr. Blanchard to have an office at the opera house, where he will personally represent the guarantors of the fund. The following subscriptions, in addition to those published Friday, have been received:

Alexander Steiner, Boston 3333; Richard Mitton, Brookline, \$50; F. W. Combs, Norwood, \$50; Maurice Wrigley, Eliot, \$50; W. A. Hawkins, \$50; W. D. Williams, \$50; E. B. Lane, (conditional), \$1000; Larz Anderson (first year), \$5000; Frederic S. Goodwin, \$50; Mrs. F. Gordon Dexter, \$250; Henry E. Russe, \$100; Sigmund Wurf, \$20; Miss M. W. Barnard, \$100; A. Shuman, \$333; Boston Advertiser \$100.

MME. NORDICA IN "TRISTAN"

The second performance of "Tristan and Isolde," given at the Boston opera house under the musical direction of Felix Weingartner, took place Saturday afternoon. The cast contained new artists in three principal roles, and the performance was accordingly of a different character from that of the production night. The cast was as follows:

Tristan..... Jacques Urie

Mark..... Edward Lankow

Isolde..... Lillian Nordica

Kurwenal..... Otto Goritz

Melot..... Max Kaplick

Brangaene..... Jeanne Gerville-Reache
Shepherd..... Rafaelo Diaz
Sailor..... Rafaelo Diaz
Pilot..... A. Silli

The orchestral interpretation was smoother than at the first performance. The players are now familiar with their Wagner music and entirely attentive to the motions of Mr. Weingartner's baton. The men have softened and enriched the quality of their tone, and at the same time they have kept their freedom and confidence. The wood and brass sections of the orchestra are improved in a surprising degree. Of course the men of these divisions play no better than before; their work only shows to advantage because it is better coordinated with the rest of the orchestra. In reality the weak spots in the ensemble are more apparent now than they ever were. The truth about every man in the Boston opera house orchestra is now clearly recorded. It would not be easy for a listener in the auditorium to rate the individual string players, except the principals, but there is no difficulty now in telling just what every wind instrument player's value is in making the tone picture. Of course to judge the merits of each group of the strings is simplicity itself. Under a conductor like Mr. Weingartner the men can tell what they need to do to improve themselves and the men's instructors or coaches can have the assurance that any efforts made toward a richer tone and a more brilliant execution will count.

Generally speaking, the performance on the stage was inferior in singing and superior in acting to that of the first of the week. Mme. Nordica did not surpass Mme. Gadski in emotionalizing power, but she somewhat outdid her predecessor in vigor of delineation. Indeed, the whole interpretation had more relish for the externals of the drama than the original one had. Insight into the deeper thought of the play was correspondingly less. It had been more progressive arrangement to have reversed the casts. But considering that the Monday night audience contains a larger proportion of practical listeners than that of the matinee, the way Mr. Russell disposed of affairs was altogether admirable. The matinee performance was remarkable for its clear exposition of Wagner's libretto. And chief honors in this regard, always remembering that they are not the highest Wagnerian honors, belong to Mme. Gerville-Reache and Mr. Goritz. Actress and actor better schooled to the theory that drama is an illustrative art, are not to be found than these two. The young person in the matinee audience could not have failed to understand all that was going on aboard Tristan's ship in act 1, with the pantomime of Mme. Gerville-Reache to explain things, nor to comprehend the doings of act 3, both on land and sea, with Mr. Goritz controlling the march of the action. The true emotional color of the role of Brangaene, of course, does not come out unless a German artist sings it. If the artist may not be German, probably she should be of the nationality of her listeners. To a French audience Mme. Gerville-Reache will express as successfully the Teutonic feeling of the text as Mme. Homer expresses it to an American audience.

Mme. Nordica read the music of the Isolde role with intent to gain a good whole effect. She prepared no climaxes, as did Mme. Gadski. The beginning of the second act had no access of emotion to make it loom up against the rest of the scene. Her finale of the third act had not the effect of a designed diminuendo, but rather of a neglected vocal opportunity. But on the whole the distinguished soprano was strongly in the character. And she kept interest at high pitch, whenever the chief action devolved on her. The first half of the first act and the duet of the second act were her best times for vocal expression. In the scenes in the pavilion aboard ship there was no mistaking her as a haughty princess chafing under humiliation. Her imperious vigor here told to lucid expression of the plot. Passion, however, seemed to be exerted on the character rather than to glow from within it.

Mr. Urie and Mr. Lankow repeated the successful impersonations of the initial performance, the first confirming the impression that the Boston opera director has found a true Wagnerian hero for the company and the second causing wonder to arise why good bass singing is not always heard on the stage of the opera house when such a voice is always available.

Mme. Margarete Matzenauer is announced to sing the role of Brangaene in the Friday night performance of "Tristan and Isolde."

KUBELIK AND BONCI CONCERT

An audience so large that its applause was like the rush of waters filled Symphony hall Sunday afternoon, when Jean Kubelik, the violinist, and Alessandro Bonci, the tenor, appeared in joint concert. The music offered was of the extraordinary kind which two such artists would be expected to give. It comprised on the part of the instrumental artist the following selections: Concerto, D major, allegro moderato, Tchaikowsky; Air; Gavotte; Bach; Havanaise, Saint-Saens; "Scene de la Caida," Hubay; Humoresque, Dvorak; Campanella, Paganini.

The singer's list of pieces included the following: "Il Pensier," Haydn; "O Del Mio Dolce Ardor," Gluck; "Vittoria! Vittoria!" Carissimi; "At Dawning," Cadman; "At Parting," Rogers; "Hark! Hark! The Lark!" Schubert; "Che Gelida Manina," Puccini.

There were other pieces by both artists, either added by way of encore or performed out of the order of the program. The tenor's success was all with his Italian singing. When Mr. Bonci first left the operatic stage for the concert platform, he tried himself with just such a program as he sang on

Sunday afternoon. Schubert's song on Shakespeare's words, "Hark! Hark! the lark!" was one of the things he presented, and some reviewer praised his reading of it as illustrating how American singers ought to enunciate their English. The praise has been the cause of Mr. Bonci's taking much valuable time from his audiences in the cities of the United States. For it is lost time for most people to listen to a great tenor enunciating what he cannot correctly pronounce. There may be some phonetic use in it to singers, but it can add nothing to the artistic wealth of listeners in general. But passing by the English singing of Mr. Bonci, he gave all the mastery of his method to the little Italian airs with which he began his part of the program. Mr. Bonci is the only tenor singing today in whom the public will pardon whiteness of tone. His marvelous technique makes even listeners who ordinarily regard splendid tone as alone constituting music, forget that he has beauty of voice in the minimum degree. Many times a year the concert rooms will echo the refrain of Carissimi's "Vittoria!" but only once will it have the next detail of phrasing, the perfect style of melodic sentencing that it had Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Kubelik has been surpassed in violin recital in recent seasons on the point of making his readings interesting. But he has not been surpassed on the point of smooth execution and evenness of tone. Sweetness, resonance, brilliancy, do not apply to the sounds the violinist produces. It is all these things with their corners filed off. Mr. Kubelik's lowest string and his highest have, as it were, a temperamental unity. Every note in his instrument has an understanding with every other. A more thoroughly organized gamut does not exist than his. A note high on his E string has just the quality he gives it because of something that a note down in his G string cannot concede. Even his harmonics have homogeneity of color. Most violinists are glad enough if these ethereal voices will pipe at all, let alone correspond in tint. In a word, Mr. Kubelik is a master of violin tone making as no other man is. On the point of interpretation, there is less to say for him. His playing does everything that playing can do for listeners except stir their emotions or make them think.

WEINGARTNER IN CONCERT

Felix Weingartner directed the Sunday night music at the Boston opera house, and won the applause of the largest concert house of the season.

There naturally were many requests that Mr. Weingartner lead one of his orchestras in a symphony before he departed. The work decided upon was the Beethoven fifth, and the eminent German composer and conductor led our Boston opera house orchestra in that Sunday night. The program was entirely a German one by German artists. In addition to the symphony, the "Tannhauser" overture was played. Mme. Lucille Marcel and Jacques Urie shared honors with the director.

Of course an orchestra that spends all the week with operatic music will not get into the swing of a symphony and read its every note without error, as one drilled in the concert repertory will. The players of the Boston opera house orchestra cannot be expected to know their symphony in C minor by heart, as Mr. Weingartner does. They must play from the notes, the members of the different choirs must listen to each other and blend their tone in combinations new to them. With all allowance made for this, the men on Sunday night made good their claim to recognition in the field of absolute music.

The fifth symphony was conducted in a manner striking for its few departures from the usual readings. Mr. Weingartner might have wished a more complete instrument, but nevertheless, consummate mastery was shown in the handling of this Boston organization. And the one big fault of the German school—too slow a tempo—was here avoided.

Mr. Weingartner's reading was more remarkable in the scherzo than in the first movement, the andante or the finale. And he reached a point of expression here surpassing in eloquence the two great Beethoven interpreters who have conducted in Boston of late years, Gerike and Muck. He did not make a bluff performance of this division of the symphony, but one expressive of intellectual energy, of delight in the dominion of thought.

Mme. Marcel sang the first aria of the courtesan in "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Ach, ich fühl's," from "Die Zauberflöte," "L'ile Inconnue" of Berlioz; Schubert's "Serenade," with accompaniment orchestrated by Mr. Weingartner, and three of Mr. Weingartner's songs with orchestra: "Frühlingsempfänger," op. 19; "Du bist ein Kind," op. 28, and "Unter Sternen," op. 22.

Mr. Urie sang Lohengrin's "Narrative," Brahms' "Wie bist du, meine Königin," Strauss' "Durch die Dämmerung" and Schumann's "Der Hildgale." The soloists were given a remarkable reception. Mme. Marcel was forced to repeat two of her numbers and add another, while Mr. Urie had to add several. He made a fine impression on the Sunday night audience. In his second group of songs the piano accompaniments were played by Mr. Weingartner. After repeated recalls Mr. Urie sang a familiar song by Jensen.

This tenor, by his singing last night, made it clear that Boston has a tenor of the first rank at the present time. Of almost equal importance to the symphony was the group of songs by Weingartner, sung by Mme. Marcel. She was forced to repeat the last one, "Unter Sternen," and then added "Kuss" by Beethoven. The audience wanted more Weingartner. These fine songs will be much in demand after this introduction, and we may look for them

RAILWAY WORKERS THAT GREATLY MERIT PRAISE

Then There Are Others, Such as Time-Table Composers and Train Despatchers, With Methods Mysterious

WISE CONDUCTORS

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

AT A TIME when in certain departments of industry the relation between wage earner and wage payer is being represented in a light that will ultimately benefit neither, it is a pleasant duty to bear witness to the service faithfully rendered to the public by railway employees of all kinds, at least in Massachusetts. These men have great responsibilities put upon their shoulders, and as a very general rule it may be asserted that they show themselves fully equal to their task. It is no butterfly work to have charge of trains each carrying hundreds of passengers or thousands of tons of valuable freight. This must be done at all times and in all weathers; the conductors and engineers have to think of their duties before their inclinations, and they do so with a high degree of intelligence and self-respect, for which the public can be thankful.

It so happens that we know best the railway men that operate commutation trains, and, having observed them from a modest distance, we are compelled to say that we marvel at their patience, good nature and steady performance of duty. To be sure, trains are sometimes late, on certain branches of certain roads that, out of forbearing delicacy, we shall not name; we do not like this to happen; any but literary men would be annoyed by it, but we doubt whether it is the intentional fault of either engineer or conductor; at all events, if it is, let us hope that they will soon amend. But we prefer to think that it is the fault of some shadowy figure that lurks in the background and mixes things up to the grief of the virtuous engineers and the upright conductors. We cannot think that the engineer that sits majestically in his cab, controlling the iron horse with gauntleted hand like a Roman general in his chariot as he swept up to the capitol, we cannot think that he would let the train go late. Nor can we think that the conductor, a man in whom we repose every confidence, would do anything but put the train in to the minute. As for the brakemen, they are too busy to think of such things, and the express messenger is too busy guarding legs of mutton and C. O. D. parcels to have any hand in holding the train back. No, here are men of spotless intentions, whose one thought is to make the public happy. We prefer to think that, when our train happens to be late, it is due to the machinations of the train despatcher, a mysterious functionary whom we have never seen. Never having seen him, not knowing where he keeps himself, virtually ignorant of much that he does, one has a happy, indefinite feeling in laying all inconvenience at his door. We feel sure that the train despatcher, while he may have a great sense of humor, has not the golden heart of the fireman or the conductor.

We purpose, when we have the leisure, to work out a theory to show that the train despatcher and the man that composes time-tables have the same subtly tortuous disposition. Their ways are mysterious and the product of their labors hard of interpretation. It is axiomatic that no one has ever yet understood a time-table, but that is because people do not understand the function of a time-table. The reader must know, then, that these hieroglyphic tablets are prepared by chess players in vacation that are training for the more severe matches. Some of the most ingenious and difficult gambits are the product of the time-table laboratory.

If the reader will but think a bit, he

can see how reasonable our theory is. Many times he has, in looking at the time-table for trains that will take him to Lower Middleton found to his surprise and delight that if he takes the 3:22 p. m. he will arrive there at 7:42 of the morning of the same day. Ordinary, literal people without intellectual resources are sometimes annoyed by a thing like this, but to the contemplative man with an imagination here is nothing but a manifestation of the laborious skill and leisurely fancy that have made chess so popular with children and adults. Again, the reader knows perfectly well that in looking for the train to Contoocook, that starts at 8:32 a. m. he has often found that by 1:13 p. m. it has vanished into thin air. Whether the type gave out, or the train, being a heavy one, fell through to the next page, or its further movements are to be published in next month's continuation of the time-table, the ordinary, puzzled man cannot say. All he knows is that there is a rift in the lute. But had he reflected, he would have seen that this was what the chess player calls a "move," that is, the process of getting into a position from which there is no apparent outlet and he would have hailed with pleasure such an evidence of skill. As the composer of time-tables, so the train-despatcher; both are playing a game requiring the greatest skill and deliberation, to object to which argues not a very generous frame of mind on the part of the traveler. The train-despatcher sitting in his study, the curtains drawn close and the quiet rays of his lamp flooding the page over which he bends, arranges and rearranges trains, not seldom getting a combination to his taste, the which causes him an honest satisfaction. To be sure, all the trains may not happen to fit quite as one would have them, but if one's train happened to be two or three hours late, we have no doubt that the train-despatcher would be perfectly willing to start it over again. Nothing could be fairer than that.

But the conductors, and the engineers, and the brakemen, and the firemen and express messengers, they have no part in any such involved proceedings as those we have sketched. Theirs is the career of open-hearted men; they do their best without any gambits and refinements and they do it very well. There is a certain poise about a conductor, even in the most complicated work, that frankly we envy. We have seen a gentleman in a fur cap hand a conductor a mileage book almost with a challenge.

The conductor, running fathom after fathom of crackling ticketing through his fingers, tears it off without a moment's hesitation and says calmly and kindly, "Steuernville. Yes, 147 miles and eight inches," and passes on to harvest a light green bit of pasteboard from a lady who is going to get out at the next milk-can station. Thus through the train he makes his placid way, the rude forgetting and by the rude forgot; the children greet him and the parents smile the while he punches. He can answer any question from anybody at any time, and if he knows nothing about the matter, the answer is nevertheless a benediction and an attention. He has dozens of things to do and he does them without becoming flurried about it.

In the same way, the brakeman does his work. We resent the cheap fun that has been made of his way of calling out the stations. He does it perfectly well and lets us know as much about the names of the various stops on the route as they deserve. We do not know about all the railways in the world, but in the one that we use we can only say that a brakeman once pulled down a shade when he saw the sun shining in our eyes. An act like this does more to make the public approach the industrial question in a fair and kindly frame of mind than a thousand blasts of cheap rhetoric from agitators whose last objective in the world is kindness and fairness.

It can be put there when necessary, even in "Traviata." The Germont of Ramon Blanchard was sincere and well sung. His duet with Violetta in act II was the best moment of the evening. Mr. Conti conducted. The cast:

Violetta..... Evelyn Scotney
Flora..... Florence De-Courcy
Annina..... Linda Santi
Germont..... Mr. Gaudenzi
Germont..... Mr. Blanchard
Gastone..... Mr. Giaccone
Donpoli..... Mr. Pulcini
D'Obigny..... Mr. Huddy
Grevill..... Mr. Silli

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Charles S. Meilen, president of the New Haven road, and party will move over the Boston & Albany road by special train to Albany this evening under the guidance of pilots furnished by the operating department.

Theodore N. Vail, president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, arrived at South station in the private car "Elysian" over the New Haven road's Shore line at 6:20 o'clock this morning.

The signal and track departments of the New Haven road placed in service at 12:01 this morning two extra main line tracks at Harrison square, which are controlled from the temporary tower at this point.

For the accommodation of the Wellesley Club the Boston & Albany road will furnish first class special service from South station to Wellesley at 9:25 o'clock tonight.

James O. Halliday, superintendent of transportation of the New Haven road, arrived at North station today in the Boston & Maine railroad's private car No. 555 from Quebec, Can.

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NEWS BRIEFS

ICE PLANT FOR BRADY, TEX.

BRADY, Tex.—James T. and Duke Mann of this city announce that they have machinery on the road for the erection of a 15-ton daily capacity ice factory to be established in Brady, and that the plant will be in operation within 90 days.

MAIL ROUTE 25 MILES LONG

KANSAS CITY.—The carrier on rural route No. 5, starting from Rosedale, delivers mail in three cities, three counties and two states. The route is 25 miles long and mail is delivered in Rosedale, Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., besides to rural residents in Wyandotte and Johnson counties, Kansas, and Jackson county, Missouri.

GIRLS' COLLEGE HEAD RESIGNS

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Dr. H. W. Quisenberry, president of Stephens College, Baptist school for girls, has resigned. The board of directors has appointed the Rev. G. W. Hatcher of Columbia as acting president.

PICTURE TAKING COURSE STARTED

OTTAWA, Kan.—Ottawa University has started a class in picture taking, the only one of its kind anywhere, so far as can be learned, and 25 young men and women have taken up the course.

END FOR NAVY'S OLDEST SHIP

VALEJO, Cal.—Orders to place the receiving ship Independence, now at Mare Island, the oldest vessel in the United States navy, out of commission, were received at the navy yard recently. The keel of the Independence was laid in 1808 and the vessel has been used as a receiving ship at Mare Island for 50 years.

CARS ORDERED FOR NEW LINE

DALLAS, Tex.—Edward T. Moore said recently that six modern high-grade interurban cars and two express cars have been ordered for use on the Dallas-Waxahachie interurban railway. Practically all the details are worked out for the operation of the new line.

TEXAS ODD FELLOWS DELAYED

DALLAS, Tex.—V. F. Boggers, grand master of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows of Texas, has issued to the subordinate lodges "the state a circular announcing the postponement of the grand lodge meeting which was to have begun in Dallas on March 4 to April 22.

BIBLE WAS READ IN ONE DAY

PECOS, Tex.—Reading the Bible from cover to cover was accomplished in one day here by the 66 members of the congregation of the First Baptist Church. Each one read a book of the Bible, the allotted time being from sunrise to midnight.

UNIVERSITY MONEY RAISED

DALLAS, Tex.—Following addresses by Commissioner McClure and Frank Reedy at Minnola recently, the Methodists of that town subscribed \$1600 to the Southern Methodist University and set on foot plans which they believed would result in the amount being raised to \$2000.

WICHITA HAS 60 MILES OF PAVING

WICHITA, Kan.—Wichita now has over 60 miles of street paving. The figures compiled by the city engineer show that 18½ miles of streets were paved in 1911 at a cost of \$834,523. Of the new paving, 4.7 miles contains car tracks, and built at a cost of \$80,810.

ROADS BUREAU IS FORMED

MEXICO CITY.—The bureau of public roads has recently been established by the department of communications and public works, and it is proposed to construct thoroughfares in the republic that will be second to none in the world.

CHELSEA MAYOR TO NAME HEADS

Mayor James H. Malone's appointments of the heads of Chelsea's police and fire departments are to be announced at a meeting of the aldermen tonight. The idea of a man to succeed Harry A. Spencer, chief of the fire department, is opposed by many business men and taxpayers.

Gaspar G. Shannon, chief of the police department, will not be reappointed, it is expected, although many citizens have urged Mayor Malone to retain him.

TEXAS BUSINESS MEN ORGANIZE TO SOLVE PROBLEMS OF STATE

FT. WORTH, Tex.—Organized for the purpose of providing the public with dependable information essential to a more intelligent analysis of economic conditions, the Commercial Secretaries and Business Men's Association will hold its first session in Houston March 7, 8 and 9 and prominent men of the state and nation will appear before the commission giving their views on subjects of importance to Texas.

Concerning the problems to be solved the association says:

"More important than the mighty current of commerce that is sweeping our raw material from our state is the mute pleading of our powerful resources for an opportunity to pour a golden stream of wealth into the channels of trade. We have less than one fifth of our area under cultivation; our mineral wealth is sleeping undisturbed; our cotton factories can handle only one bale of cotton out of every 70 produced. The opening of the Panama canal will flood us with a new world of opportunities and we have many possibilities yet undeveloped."

"The return of the tide of commerce brings with it from the foreign factory \$100,000,000 of finished products per annum and we ship in \$75,000,000 of feed-stuff per annum, 5200 carloads of cured meats per annum, 2000 cars of canned goods, and \$25,000,000 of miscellaneous items, all of which can and should be produced and manufactured in Texas."

"There are many other problems complex as civilization that must be solved. We have 968,000 school children in Texas and the public school enrollment in 1908-9 was 678,500 and the average daily attendance 300,837. In illiteracy we rank thirtieth in the states of the Union. Our cities, as a rule, have few parks or playgrounds, although luxuriant vegetation abounds the entire year."

"We have 140,000 miles of public highways that must be improved; we need 50,000 miles more of railroads, and we have 1200 miles of navigable rivers that are not used in commerce. These and many other questions big as Texas will come before the commission."

R. C. Duff of Houston, chairman of the committee, is a student of public questions and of wide experience in business affairs. He is an organizer and has succeeded in interesting many million dollars of capital in Texas projects. He is an executive officer in many large industrial and financial institutions. He is vice-president of the Houston Chamber of Commerce and a member of the executive committee of the Texas Commercial Secretaries and Business Men's Association.

MELROSE BOARD TO ACT ON CHARTER

Three forms of changes in the Melrose city charter will be submitted to the Melrose board of aldermen this evening for their approval. Tonight the commission of 13 citizens appointed a year ago by Mayor Eugene H. Moore to submit drafts of charters will hold its final meeting, when its report to the board of aldermen will be completed.

The committee on cities of the Legislature is to give a public hearing in the city auditorium on the forms of charter on Feb. 28 and it is probable that soon after this meeting a special election will be called by Mayor Charles E. French for the adoption of one of the forms of charter. It is probable that the election will take place the latter part of May or early in June.

ENGLISH COAL PRICE RISES

(By the United Press)
LONDON.—In view of the approaching strike of 800,000 miners the price of coal was raised \$1 per ton today. Hotels and factories are buying up fuel in such large quantities that a further rise in price is expected. The conciliation board resumed its efforts to bring about peace today.

FRENCH SHIP ENDS LONG TRIP

(Special to the Monitor)
QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.—After 160 days at sea, the French ship Champagne arrived at Queenstown recently from San Francisco. The ship passed a large number of bergs from 120 feet to 150 feet in height.

DOCK EXPERT GOES OVER WATER FRONT FOR THE FIRST TIME

(Continued from page one)

docks and work of development already carried out, the possibilities for development and the reserve channel.

From there they went along Atlantic avenue to Charlestown where they looked at the Hoosac and Mystic docks and it was intended, if there were sufficient time, to look also at the terminal docks of the Boston & Albany and the New York, New Haven & Hartford. They will be met late in the afternoon at the Hotel Touraine by Gen. Hugh Bancroft and his secretary, Harry Wellman.

A special exhibition of pictures of Hamburg and its lately developed port facilities has been arranged by the officials of the Boston public library, in connection with Mr. Wendemuth's visit and it is open to the public at the main library building in Copley square today.

Herr Wendemuth already has a number of social as well as official engagements mapped out for him. This evening at 6:30 o'clock he and his secretary are to be entertained by the port directors at the University Club.

Tuesday, at 10:30 a. m. Herr Wendemuth and Mr. Hartong, accompanied by the port directors and the committee on metropolitan affairs of the Legislature, which now has under consideration various port of Boston development questions, will leave Eastern wharf on the Mayor Hibbard for a tour of the harbor.

Following this trip there will be a luncheon at the Exchange Club. At 12:30 Wednesday, Mr. Wendemuth will be the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at the City Club.

"After that," said Mr. Hartong, "if we are left alone, we will settle down to a study of Boston's harbor problem for a few days."

The director of the work of developing the port of Hamburg, which has been made the greatest port on the continent of Europe, from what he already knows of the Boston harbor proposition from maps and data earlier forwarded to him by General Bancroft, regards this as a simple and easy undertaking, compared with what confronted him in his home city, which is situated 75 miles up the river Elbe.

"In Boston," said Herr Wendemuth in a conversation with a reporter, "you are practically on the ocean, and you have already a channel eight miles long, 1000 feet wide and 30 feet deep. Some parts of it I understand are 40 feet deep."

"We propose to make the entire channel 40 feet deep," said General Bancroft. "So much of your problem is already solved," continued Herr Wendemuth. "What will be involved in the rest of the problem I cannot say until I see the harbor and understand more clearly the conditions here and the lines of commercial development which are possible."

Herr Wendemuth was asked how the railroad problem was solved in Hamburg—the problem of getting goods to and from the railroads. He said this had been solved by means of a state-owned belt line of railroad which connected with all the docks and warehouses, and touched the various railroads. In point of fact there are only two trunk lines of railroad to Hamburg—the Prussian State railroad and a privately owned road that runs to Lubeck. Nearly everything that comes to and goes from Hamburg is carried by water.

The Hamburg engineer has come here at the request of the directors of the port of Boston to look over the harbor and give some expert advice on the problems which confront the directors. He will remain here about a week and will probably be retained in a permanent advisory capacity by the port directors if satisfactory arrangements can be made. In that case he would probably come over from Hamburg two or three times a year to Boston.

It is said that it would be impossible to secure his services in any other way, as he is engaged in one of the biggest undertakings in Hamburg at present which that state has ever attempted at one time—the building of a new series of basins and docks, north of the old free port of Hamburg, which will nearly double the present docking and warehouse facilities of the city. This new project is so vast that the Boston harbor scheme of development—as far as engineering difficulties are concerned—is said to be insignificant beside it.

Expert to Visit Lynn
LYNN, Mass.—It was learned today that by invitation of the Lynn harbor commission this city is to receive a visit from G. L. Wendemuth, the German harbor expert. It is the purpose of the Lynn Board of Trade and harbor commission to have Mr. Wendemuth look over the Lynn marshes as well as the harbor with a view of getting his opinion on the feasibility of having them come under the jurisdiction of the Boston harbor commission. It is also believed that the visitor will be able to give valuable advice as to the proper utilization of both the marshes and Lynn harbor in the seaport terminal plans which the Grand Trunk railroad is now considering.

FORMER MAYOR TO SPEAK
BROCKTON, Mass.—Thomas Thompson, former mayor of New Bedford, will address the Men's Club of the Waldo Congregational church tomorrow evening.

ST. PAUL OPERA HOUSE BURNS
ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Grand Opera House was practically destroyed by fire which started early this morning. The loss is \$150,000.

NEW REPUBLIC IS FACING REVOLT IN MANCHURIA

(By the United Press)

PEKING—The new government of China today faced threatened revolt in Manchuria. Yuan Shi Kai announces that he will not use the army to enforce his authority except as a last resort. He is still hopeful that the viceroy, Chao Ehr-Hun, and his chief lieutenant, Kang Yu Wi, may be won over by peaceful means. Chao says that he will never submit to the republican government. In this he is joined by Kang, who led the famous reform in 1890.

(By the United Press)

LONDON—The imperial dragon has been pulled down and the white flag of the republic flutters over all of the Chinese legations of Europe today. All of the diplomats discarded their queues in accordance with an order issued by President Yuan Shi Kai. Hereafter they will wear the evening dress of the west when they appear at court or at other official functions.

The agitation for Nanking as the new capital of China continues, especially among the Chinese.

"I think the time will soon come when the powers ought to recognize the republic of China, for it is a popular movement and well directed by men who have been educated in America," declared the Rev. Dr. J. S. Adams, a missionary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, who has returned to America on mission business.

"The popularity of the movement among the Chinese of the United States, Honolulu, Borneo and Straits settlements is a great factor to be remembered. Up to the end of November the Chinese outside China had sent 60,000,000 gold dollars to the war chest of the Republicans. I know this to be a fact."

"On the boat returning to America I talked with one of the leaders in the revolution, and in reply to my question as to whether he was coming over to call home the Chinese students, he replied somewhat indignantly that the Chinese students were not wanted at home."

"He remarked upon the fact that in a Japanese war the Japanese students were summoned home and answered the call most loyally. That the Chinese students were ready to answer such a summons he was certain, but, he said: "If you have any opportunity, tell every man in Harvard or Yale or any other college in America, that we want them to continue their studies and perfect themselves in what they are studying, to complete their work in an honorable way, and then come home and live for their country in such a way as will be a credit to the republic."

LETTER CARRIERS WILL PARADE TO THE STATE HOUSE

Nearly 1200 letter carriers of the Boston postal district and the superintendents from the different divisions at the central postoffice and others from the 68 post offices, will parade from Water street to the State House next Thursday. Branch 34 of the National Association of Letter Carriers has accepted an invitation to attend the reception by Governor Foss at the State House and the parade will precede the reception.

The carriers will be led by the Boston Letter Carriers' band. Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster, and Frank H. Haynes, assistant postmaster, will be in the parade. The route will be through Congress to State, Court, Tremont and Beacon streets. The parade will begin at 12 noon, and the party will be received in the Hall of Flags.

More organizations than usual have signified their intention of paying their respects to the Governor and Mrs. Foss, and the program is now fairly well arranged. The ninth regiment band will furnish the music.

The Governor and Mrs. Foss will receive in the Hall of Flags, and will be attended by Brig.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson and the Governor's staff.

The reception is from 10:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. and the general public is invited to attend. Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick will have charge of the arrangements.

BROOKLYN NEEDS HOME UNIVERSITY

BROOKLYN—A score of Brooklyn clergymen attended the luncheon and conference at U. S. Grant hall, Washington avenue recently to discuss the educational needs of the borough and the foundation of a university here.

It was agreed that the establishment of a university in Brooklyn would not only help the students who are graduated from the high schools to secure a college education at home, but it would aid the young men to become familiar with the commercial life of the borough at first hand.

REID PAINTINGS EXHIBITED

Many persons are attending the exhibition of paintings by Robert Reid, which opened today for the public at the St. Botolph Club. The pictures will be shown until March 1. The collection contains 21 works. They include examples loaned by Mrs. W. H. Bliss, John Gellatly, William T. Evans, J. W. Finn and Dr. C.

NEW PARTY IS PROPOSED

Edgar O. Achorn, formerly an active Republican, has written a platform embodying the aims of the "Progressives" and hinting at the formation of a new political party to be known as the New American party. He calls the platform a new magna charta.

LIGHTING COMPANIES TAXATION MEASURE IS OPPOSED AT HEARING

Edwin F. Dwyer of Lynn failed to appear before the committee on taxation at the State House today on his bill to change the basis of taxation of a gas and electric light company to the value of its corporate franchise, less the aggregate amount paid into the treasury by the stockholders for the outstanding capital stock, but the opposition was strong.

Corporation Counsel Babson of Boston stated that if this bill should pass the city would be placed at a tremendous disadvantage. Take the Edison Electric Company, he said, which is now assessed on something more than \$300 a share, while the amount of paid in capital stock did not average more than \$90 a share. The tax upon this company anybody could see would be tremendously reduced, he said.

E. D. Wrightington, representing the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, said that the present valuation is that fixed by the tax commissioners on the actual market value of the stock and franchise, and the effect of this bill would be to reduce almost all of the taxes paid by other companies.

John H. Carter of Winchester said that he had been requested by men interested to speak on the bill, but he had found it absolutely impossible to understand it. Sooner or later he believed that the commonwealth would have to come down to a different valuation of gas and electric light company franchises.

Frank E. Dunbar of Lowell, representing various gas interests, said that it would be shooting at windmills to pass such legislation.

Arthur H. Brooks for the Cambridge Electric Light Company opposed the bill and the hearing closed.

LUMBER DEALERS ARE NOT FAVORABLE TO PLAN OF ONE PIER

Recommendations that the retail lumber business of the Boston metropolitan district be concentrated on one of the new 1200-foot piers to be built by the port directors is not accepted as feasible by most of the local dealers. Howard C. Morse of Blacker & Shepard Company said today:

"I do not think the plan to be feasible. Concentration means longer hauling. The lumber dealers are going farther and farther out into the country and the radius of a dozen or more miles cannot be economically covered from a central yard."

"We now have several yards at different points and the lumber dealers in general are scattered. In case of fire the scattered yards are a means of protection, as it means that loss is confined to one point, whereas if the yards were concentrated the whole stock might be destroyed. Economical distribution and safety require separation."

George W. Gale of the George W. Gale Lumber Company said concentration was not possible economically or practically. He considered it necessary that the yards should be separated for economical distribution.

Concentration, according to Mr. Gale, would mean longer hauling and this would increase the selling price.

U. S. GRAND JURY TAKES UP BURNING OF STEEL PAPERS

NEW YORK—Federal prosecution of persons concerned in the destruction of evidence against the United States Steel Corporation in connection with the dissolution suit of the government was undertaken today, when a dozen witnesses were examined by the United States grand jury.

They were believed to have knowledge of the burning at Worcester, Mass., last October of documentary evidence against the wire pool.

This evidence, when the members of the pool pleaded nolo contendere and were fined, was surrendered by District Attorney Wise to Charles MacVeigh, general solicitor for the American Steel & Wire Company, who gave written assurances to return it to the government on demand. It was said later that this evidence had been destroyed by Henry B. Colton for the government got an injunction restraining "all persons connected with the steel combine from destroying any more books or papers."

MAYOR SEES SPEAKER CLARK

WASHINGTON—Mayor Fitzgerald and Joseph Maynard, the latter president of the Boston Democratic city committee, are in the city today en route to Palm Beach. At noon, the mayor held a conference with Speaker Clark and Representative Curley of Massachusetts, relative to the passage of the Peters bill which would appropriate \$50,000 to the international convention of chambers of commerce to be held in Boston.

MONEY TRUST RESOLUTION IN
WASHINGTON—Representative Henry introduced in the House today the Pujol resolution calling for an investigation into the "money trust" as a resolution from the committee on rules.

HARDWARE MEN FROM ALL NEW ENGLAND GATHERING IN BOSTON

(Continued from page one)

made in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and other New England states.

F. Alexander Chandler, chairman of the press committee, announces that tonight the hardware men will informally open their meetings with a dinner at the Quincy house. The formal opening of the convention and exhibition, which takes up the whole of Mechanics building, will be held at 9:30 tomorrow morning.

The opening session of the convention will be held in Paul Revere hall Tuesday afternoon, at which there will be addresses of welcome by President Frank E. Stacy of Springfield and representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, the city of Boston and the Chamber of Commerce.

On Tuesday evening the associate members are to give an entertainment and Wednesday and Thursday, morning and afternoon, there will be convention meetings for members of the association.

Wednesday evening, in Paul Revere hall, will be held the annual ladies' night, reception and banquet, to be addressed by A. P. Langtry, secretary of the commonwealth; Representative Frank H. Pope of Leominster, and the Rev. George L. Perin of Boston. Thursday evening there will be the annual dance and party.

COLOMBIA DEFENDED FOR ATTITUDE TAKEN TO SECRETARY KNOX

(Continued from page one)

have become involved at once in a great war.

"In 1846 we entered into a solemn treaty with Colombia guaranteeing her sovereignty on the isthmus of Panama. In 1849 Colombia agreed to everything we demanded in the way of a Panama canal and we entered into an agreement with her, which, however, was never ratified."

"The evidence I am presenting now before the foreign affairs committee shows that notwithstanding our treaty with Colombia our state department and the President of the United States made possible the alleged revolution on the isthmus of Panama."

"Immediately after an alleged revolution, we entered into a compact with the new republic of Panama guaranteeing her sovereignty over the same territory. Is it any wonder Colombia has been demanding arbitration? In view of our present position on arbitration treaties can we, in honor, longer refuse to give this little republic the arbitration she has so vigorously demanded for nearly a decade?"

"It has not been right to steal for some thousands of years and there is a disposition among nations all over the world now to apply the principles of the Ten Commandments to their dealings with each other."

"The statement has frequently been made that Colombia agreed with us to accept a sum of money and afterwards demanded more and that therefore we were justified in taking the Canal Zone. The evidence before the foreign affairs committee shows conclusively that Colombia had not asked that we spend more money than we had already expended we were willing to spend."

"In our zeal to save as much as possible for the penitentiary stockholders of the French company we became a party to the revolution."

"Our conduct constitutes the black phase in our history as a nation. At a time when we are opening this great waterway connecting the two oceans and are preparing to celebrate its completion what better thing can we do than to say to little Colombia: 'We are willing to let the Hague tribunal pass upon the question you raise?'"

Senor Ospina wrote to Huntington Wilson, acting secretary of state, saying that it might be "inopportune" for Secretary Knox to visit Colombia during his projected tour in Central America.

Not speaking for publication, state department officials were inclined to doubt today that Minister Ospina acted unofficially for Colombia. The opinion was expressed that Senor Ospina's move was "perhaps made at the direction of his government, with a view to gaining the support of House Democrats."

It was pointed out that Senor Ospina's letter to Mr. Wilson would probably be made the basis of an investigation by the Democrats in the House, and would be used as an entering wedge of a probe of the Colombia-Panama controversy. The question is now under consideration by the House foreign affairs committee in connection with Representative Rainey's resolution.

After drawing attention to the fact that the views are his own and not officially those of his government, the Colombian minister seriously criticizes the United States for not submitting to arbitration the differences with Colombia growing out of this government's acquisition of the Panama canal zone.

Inasmuch as the letter is admittedly the personal expression of the minister, written without having communicated with his government, it was received at the state department in the nature of a personal offense to this government.

The matter will for the present be ignored inasmuch as Senor Ospina himself

Grand Review and Sale of Imported Model Tailored Suits Also Our Superb Reproduction of the Same Models

At About 1-3 of the Cost of the Imported Suits

Women who have seen these wonderful reproductions have simply marvelled at the faithfulness with which our designers have copied these beautiful Parisian creations.

The exact styles, the fabrics, the trimmings, in fact even to all the unique and original little touches of charm and individuality which these foreign artists have instilled into the original models, we have strikingly mirrored in these handsome reproductions shown here for the first time.

Original Model by Bernard of Paris, showing a hip length coat, straight lines, on the Hussar order, with solid braiding in unique design of soutache in contrasting colors on satin. Sleeve has a lingerie ruff and finished with metal buttons and clustered loops of military braid. Price 150.00.

Original Model by Bernard of Paris. This model is made in fancy striped worsted. The coat is a high cutaway model, fastening at bust with three buttons. The collar is flat, extending to shoulder in epaulet effect, and is hand embroidered in fancy colored worsteds. The skirt is close fitting on long lines, with cluster of plaits on one side. The girdle is embroidered to match collar. Price 150.00.

Original Model of Jenney of Paris. The coat is most decidedly a cutaway model, fastening at bust with one button, extending to the back, forming the new fish-tail effect. The skirt has a Princess belt, close fitting and entire suit finished with tailored stitching. Price 150.00.

Original Model by Paquin of Paris. The coat is made in blouse effect, with embroidered strapping in back at waist line, which extends to the front, finishing in a fringe trimmed sash. The collar is an attractive novelty in design, trimmed with hand embroidered and numerous small buttons. Price 150.00.

Original Model by Jenney of Paris. The coat is a cutaway, the collar is square in the back, continuing to the front, forming the wide revers and fastening at side with three buttons. The back of coat is with the high waist line and tiny gathers, over which is a band of wide braid, finished with pipings and buttons. The skirt is carried out to match coat in braid trimmings and is on a straight model. Price 150.00.

MAIN STORE, SECOND FLOOR—ENTIRELY DEVOTED TO WOMEN'S OUTER WEAR

Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

MAYOR CHANGES STREET NAMES

Mayor Fitzgerald's last official act before leaving Boston for his midwinter trip to Florida was to authorize changes in the names of several streets of the city which will take effect March 1.

The changes are as follows: Batavia street, between St. Stephen street and Hemenway street, to Denmark street.

Elmo street, Dorchester, between Greenwood street and Erie street, to Greenwood street.

Weld street, West Roxbury, between Arnold street and Baker street, to Brook Farm road; Weld street, between Corey street and Arnold street, between Corey street and the Newton line, to Corey street.

On several changes hearings were held several days ago, and there was no opposition.

DELEGATES ARE NAMED

Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard and Roger W. Babson of Wellesley Hills are delegates from the Boston Chamber of Commerce to the sixteenth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science to be held in Philadelphia, March 29-30. The subject under discussion there will be "Combination and Competition in Commerce and Industry."

accepts full responsibility for his letter. It is the official expectation that the Colombian government will, on its own initiative, recall its minister in punishment for his resentment of a fancied neglect by this government and make proper acknowledgments in amends for the offense that has been committed by him.

Should the Colombian government hesitate or delay or refuse to disavow the letter of Senor Ospina, it is not easy to say just all that would happen, but it goes without saying that the minister would speedily receive his passports.

COMPLAINTS MADE OVER CONDITIONS IN CHARLES RIVER BASIN

Conditions in the Charles river in Watertown, Newton, Waltham, Weston and Wellesley were criticized today before the committee on metropolitan affairs, which has under consideration three bills seeking improvement, in addition to a special report by the metropolitan park commission recommending such improvement. Two of these bills provide for an appropriation of \$200,000 for cleaning up the river, while the commission recommends that it be permitted to expend \$25,000 annually for the purpose.

City Engineer Rogers of Newton presented a plan showing that 75 per cent of the river front in the municipalities specified is controlled by the metropolitan commission.

Mayor Hatfield said the state has made the Charles river one of the great playgrounds of the metropolitan district, and it owes it to the people whom it invites there that their surroundings be kept sanitary. Representative Lomasney inquired whether any provision has been made to prevent further pollution of the river after it has been cleaned out, and Mayor Hatfield expressed the opinion that such a provision would be a wise one.

Mayor Duane of Waltham said the city of Waltham has paid \$121,000 during the past 10 years to the metropolitan district, and has received practically nothing in return. The metropolitan district has taken this river, and 95 per cent of the people who use it come from parts of the district other than Newton,

MR. ATTRIDGE IS ACTING MAYOR

Councilor John J. Attridge is acting mayor of Boston during the absence of Mayor Fitzgerald, who left with Mrs. Fitzgerald on his southern trip yesterday.

When the acting mayor reached his office this morning he found a large bouquet on his desk, the gift of his ward 9 friends. His first official act was to sign amusement licenses. He also approved the payment of contracts already approved by the auditor.

AID ASKED FOR BOSTON GATHERING

Word has been received from the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, says the Chamber of Commerce News, that these bodies have passed resolutions asking their senators and representatives to favor the resolution introduced into Congress by Senator Lodge calling for a federal appropriation of \$50,000 for the organizing expenses of the international congress of Chambers of Commerce, to be held in Boston, Sept. 24-28.

OLAV TVEITMOE ARRESTED
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Olav Tveitmoe and E. A. Clancy, prominent leaders of the labor movement in California, today were arrested on the indictments recently returned in Indianapolis. Both men were already under indictments by the federal grand jury at Los Angeles.

Waltham and Weston; in view of that fact, he said, he believed the metropolitan district owes it to itself to place the river in a proper condition.

Benjamin F. Clements said the number of non-resident boat users has fallen off 75 per cent in six years, while in other places it is steadily increasing, showing that the public is dissatisfied with the condition of the river.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

DRESS EASY TO SLIP OFF AND ON

Unusual collar, with trimming of braid and buttons

THE dress that is closed at the front is easy for the little girl to slip on and off, and it is in the height of style. This one includes an unusually attractive collar and can be made from a variety of materials. It can be finished either with or without the chemisette and under-sleeves and consequently is adapted to all seasons.

In the illustration it is made from shepherd's check with trimming of plain colored broadcloth and narrow soutache braid and buttons, but the model is just as well adapted to washable materials and to cashmere, challis and all fabrics of the kind, with the trimming portions made of the same material in a contrasting color, or of a contrasting material, as liked. The trimming on the skirt combines with the collar to give the continuous lines that make one of the latest features.

The dress is made with blouse and skirt. The blouse consists of front and back portions and of separate sleeves sewed to the armholes. The collar finishes the neck and front edges. The side and back portions of the skirt are straight and there is a narrow front portion that forms a box plait. The trimming is arranged over this box plait and the closing is made beneath it. When the shield is used it is arranged under the blouse and closed at the back, and the undersleeves are attached beneath the cuffs.

For the 10-year size will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 1/2 yards 36, 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for the trimming, 1/2 yard of all-over lace.

The pattern, No. 7301, cut in sizes for



girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

OLD CLOTHES AND NEW TOUCHES

Making over wardrobe of preceding season

BEFORE the thoughtful woman feels free to indulge in a shopping fest and order her new spring wardrobe, she carefully scrutinizes the suits and gowns she wore last season. After these costumes have been laid aside for a few months, we are impressed anew with their charm and possibility. The suit we, perhaps, thought too bedraggled and spotted to be worn again, appears in a surprisingly good condition, and with a few alterations in minor places will be quite presentable after it is cleaned, says Good Housekeeping.

We can enjoy the same straight lines in the skirts, and will welcome, no doubt, the slight increase in width, which is slowly being permitted to creep in. This width, however, is more simulated than actual, as it consists largely in the introduction of slight drapery. These draped effects have many variations, including the tunic and sash panels, overskirts and flounces. Skirts of suits gain the increased width by the cluster of plaits, set in at the sides or back. These plaits are quite as often of a different material from the suit as they are of the same fabric, and give great possibilities for widening the narrow skirt of last season.

The long tunic with an underskirt of a contrasting material is another model admirably adapted for making-over methods. Even more economical are the simulated tunics, having a separate skirt which presents practically the same appearance. As a rule, skirts range in width from 2 to 2 1/2 yards. Many of these skirts are mounted on an inside belt, varying from 10 to 14 inches. Just a word of advice regarding cloth skirts made with a tunic or over-

skirt. The skirt will be lighter and more comfortable, as well as fit the figure better, if satin or one of the lining materials is used for the underskirt beneath the tunic.

The coat of the suit will be a little newer, and infinitely more satisfactory on a warm day, if it is shortened. The Eton jacket promises to be popular in cloth, satin and linen. Another new note may be struck by giving the cutaway effect to the coat in the front.

The regulation coat sleeve is very generally considered the best for the strictly tailored coat. Even on the dressier models, the set-in sleeve is newer than the kimono, although Paris still sends us garments displaying the older style. The deep cuffs afford an admirable way of lengthening the short sleeves of yesterday. New collars will freshen up the old suit in a surprising manner.

On the long coat, whether of cloth, satin or linen, the large armhole is a feature. Very good looking are the motor coats made with large, delightfully roomy sleeves, set in an enlarged armhole, and finished with a deep turn-back cuff, which may boast buttons and straps to fasten it closer to the arm for a long journey.

The one-piece gown, whether of cloth or satin, linen or lingerie stuffs, is so ideally satisfactory that it has become a permanent factor in the wardrobe. Here, again, only slight changes will be necessary to the foulard, satin or linen frock purchased last season. Perhaps the most noticeable change is the full-length sleeve, but with the abundance of lace and other trimmings to choose from it is a very simple matter to bring the old short sleeve, strictly up-to-date.

NEW WAY OF MARKING TOWELS

Of interest to girls with dower chests

GIRLS who have started dower chests will be interested in a new way of marking towels. Instead of embroidering a single large initial on the guest towels of heavy damask, of huckaback striped with damask or of plain Irish linen an elaborate wreath is embroidered at the center of one end and inside it a space is prepared for the initial which is ultimately to be placed there. As this letter necessarily must be very small, the working of it will consume scarcely any time, and when the day draws near for the household linen to be actually used the initialing of the pieces that were so neatly collected may match the later ones.

For ordinary service the best towels to purchase and put away in the dower chest are the ones of huckaback with plain striped borders instead of a fringe. They are marked at one corner with a raised frame done in over and over long stitches on couching cord and the space left is to be filled in with an initial done in outlining.

There is a perfect fad for collecting everyday towels in all-over floral design—a flower reserved specially for each prospective bedroom. In the towels of pure Irish linen may be found designs entirely representing a fleur de lis, a chrysanthemum, a carnation, a lotus, a tulip, a lily or a rose, and the smart thing is to mark these towels at one corner with a tiny replica of the flower in the linen weave.

Let no owner of a dower chest disdain an opportunity to pick up a few dozen glass towels in blue and white or red and white checked coarse linen, and whenever she has the time she may

hem these neatly in the check color and fasten a linen hanger loop at one end, says the New York Herald.

Next in favor to the tablecloth of plain heavy linen comes the one of plain satin surfaced linen damask, bordered round and round with flowered damask bands of graduated widths, the narrower bands coming nearest to the center of the cloth. There are napkins to match, and these, like the table coverings, are marked daintily and conspicuously at one corner with the initial of the owner done in the flower's shades. For the future summer cottage make tablecloths of unbleached German linen, scallop embroidered the edge, and above these scallops work a Roman border in washable embroidery cottons and delicate shades of green, blue, pink and yellow.

All of the new tea-cloths are round, of linen or satin faced damask, bordered with hemstitching or with scalloping, and each one of them is marked, not with an initial but with the tiny embroidered flower which its owner most prefers.

WAY TO MEND

When the lace insertion on your lingerie has been torn out in the washing, the best way to mend it is to stitch new lace, of the same design if possible, over the old, and cut away the worn portion as you would under a new garment, says the Philadelphia North American.

Reading can be replaced in the same manner, while a new lace edge can always be whipped on with very little trouble.

TRIED RECIPES

BAKED HALIBUT

CLEAN a piece of halibut weighing 2 1/2 pounds. Place on a buttered sheet in a dripping pan. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and arrange on the top strips of fat salt pork. Add one cup of milk and bake in a quick oven 35 minutes, basting every 10 minutes, removing the pork the last 10 minutes. Place on a serving dish, removing the outside skin and garnish with shredded potatoes. Serve with Hollandaise sauce. Mash one half cup of butter and divide in three pieces. Put one piece in a saucepan with yolks of two eggs and one tablespoon lemon juice. Place saucepan over hot fire and stir constantly until the butter is melted; then add second piece of butter and as the sauce thickens the third piece. Add gradually one third cup of boiling water. Cook, stirring constantly until the consistency of soft custard. Remove from fire and add one quarter of a teaspoon of salt and a few grains of cayenne pepper.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

APPLE DUMPLING BAKED

Three fourths pound of flour, one quarter pound beef marrow, tinned apples, cloves. For the crust rub the beef marrow into the flour until as fine as grated bread crumbs, add the baking powder while dry. Mix to a stiff paste with a little cold water. Divide the paste into three pieces. Open a tin of apples, place two halves and one clove on each piece of paste previously rolled out, and work the paste round the apple with your hands so that no join can be discovered. Bake on a greased tin for three quarters of an hour. A dish for three persons.

SUNSHINE GEMS

These are to be mixed in given order and baked in hot gem pans: One egg, one cup sweet milk, two cups of bread flour in which has been sifted two teaspoons cream tartar and one teaspoon of soda, one third cup of melted butter.—Hawaiian Star.

VERMONT STIRABOUT

Mix one egg, one cupful of maple-sugar—not maple sirup—one cupful of sour cream, one even teaspoonful of soda, one fourth teaspoonful each of cinnamon, nutmeg and salt, and two scant cupfuls of flour. Bake in a shallow pan and serve warm.

ALMOND CAKE

Mix 1 1/2 cupfuls of sugar and one half cupful of butter. Add one half cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour sifted with one teaspoonful of baking powder, the whites of six eggs and one half cupful of almonds, chopped fine. Frost and put split almonds on top.—Youth's Companion.

ECONOMICAL CHICKEN DISHES

Chosen from home cook books

IT is quite a general expedient among women who want to raise money for some benevolence to get up a cook book. They give the choicest and most thoroughly well tried out recipes of their households, sometimes recipes that have been proven of worth through generations.

But perhaps more interesting yet are the recipes of the latest and newest things—sometimes a revival or slight modification of the old—recipes for nice things that have come newly into the community and are coming into popularity everywhere, recipes that women elsewhere have heard about and want to get.

The nice new way is what we all want to find out. I have had a good many requests for "some nice way" of preparing a soup, meat, vegetable salad or dessert, and wish I could go hither and yon to find out what various little communities or social sets are doing in these ways, says a writer in the Detroit Free Press. I am sometimes quite astounded to see the "fuss" that is made over a very simple menu, not perfectly cooked or served, according to my notion, and yet being so highly appreciated, because in some way it was nice and different.

If one goes to the newest of the cook books of the kind mentioned, or even to the old ones, she is pretty sure to find some one or two things, if not many, that will please her. I have chosen the following recipes from a collection of just such books, not because they are at all remarkable or unique, but because they present rather economical ideas about chicken, or old hen, with which can be made about as inexpensive a meat dish as from any piece of meat of its price that we can get.

Chicken Soup—Take the remains of a roast chicken, break the bones small and put in a saucepan with 1 1/2 pints of water, a little parsley, a small piece of bacon, an onion, a carrot, salt and pepper to taste. Let it all boil up, then add a slice of bread and simmer for three hours. Lift out the vegetables and bones, and rub the meat, bread, etc., through a long sieve. Pour this puree into a saucepan, reheat, add more seasoning, if necessary, and the beaten yolk of an egg, just before serving, after it has been taken from the fire. Serve with croutons.

Chicken Pot Pie—Select a plump old hen and joint; cover with cold water and let boil slowly for three or four hours, season with salt and pepper and a small onion sliced, add more boiling water, as that around it evaporates, and if the chicken does not become tender add a pinch of soda to the water. Make a crust of one pint of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one half tea-

WHEN A HOUSE NEEDS PAINTING

Get best materials and consider surroundings

WE all take a natural pride in the appearance of our homes. The house must not appear weather-beaten, but must look bright, cheerful and attractive. One difficulty arises in deciding when it is really necessary to paint. We must not be deluded by external appearances which seem to indicate "All's well," when, if we examine closely, we shall find that near the gutters and rainpipes, and wherever it is damp, the paint film has peeled off, exposing the timber and leaving it unprotected. Often times in cases such as this, and when inferior materials are used, the wood itself is deteriorating without the knowledge of the owner. Then, more important still, is the question of selecting the proper material, or the kind of paint, with which the protection is to be accomplished.

There are two methods of considering the subject. One is the contents of the package—the price of that paint per gallon; the other one is to get right down to the bottom of the question and think of the cost of the paint film which protects the wood itself. What you should consider is the cost of that paint film per square yard, and the number of years during which it will protect the wood underneath.

The white lead used in paint-making is the common metallic lead of commerce in a corroded state. White lead, when sold in paste form, generally contains about 10 per cent of linseed oil. Zinc oxide (white) is a product of carbonate of zinc ore, and is obtained by a process of smelting. Linseed oil is the product of flaxseed, obtained by a process of extracting the oil either by screw or hydraulic pressing. Linseed oil improves with age, and some makers have large steel tanks for aging their oil for six, or even twelve months before marketing. The use of linseed oil in paint is first to give it the required fluidity, and finally to provide a film that hermetically seals the surface over which it is spread.

TABLE COVER MADE OF VELVET

Satin or colored linen may be preferred

A GIRL who has in her room a table or chest of drawers whose top is so much scarred or discolored that she wishes to cover it up will find that a centerpiece which does not come quite to

the edge of the table will produce a much better effect than one that hangs over the sides. This is, of course, only true when the lower part of the table is good in shape.

These table centerpieces or pads are made of velvet, satin or colored linen. The color effect is the principal thing to be considered, and the most attractive of these covers are of dull rich colors such as are to be found in old velvets and brocades. When the covers are made of these rich materials they are trimmed with bands of tarnished gold braid. They may be made of two or more materials and indeed are handsomer and more effective when there is more than one fabric employed in their composition. They are round or oval, square or oblong, according to the shape of the table or chest of drawers for which they are intended.

It is possible to use a number of small pieces of the same brocade or velvet to trim these table centers. The middle of the cover may be made of one piece, and then the smaller pieces cut into uniform oblongs or squares may be set around the edge and outlined with gold braid, a strip of the braid between the pieces and a band around the middle piece where the small ones are joined. The gold braid will not always fit smoothly and the edges can perfectly well be gathered in when necessary to make the braid lie flat.

When the covers are made of linen they are trimmed with bands of chintz or cretonne and with linen braid.

WHY FOOD PRODUCTS ARE HIGH

Illuminating facts about wheat and flour

THE increase in the cost of materials to millers in the past five years has been 40 per cent; the increase in cost of wheat flour has been no more than the advances which the flour makers have had to pay. Wheat flour is made and distributed on a very narrow margin of profit. Ten cents a barrel made by a big milling company is regarded as a large profit. In times of extra keen competition, millers think themselves well off with a showing of a net profit of two to three cents per barrel from wheat flour.

No trust or combination has ever existed in flour milling. No trade combination to maintain prices at artificial levels can be brought into being in the flour milling trades, because of the large number of mills in the merchant and custom lines—25,000 mills in all, of which 10,736 mills make wheat flour. Louisiana and Florida are the only states without wheat flour mills. Because a well-built and ably managed small flour mill can buy materials and supplies and make products at as low cost as the large mills, it is impossible for the big mills to get together to drive the small mills to the wall.

The millers have a number of active and high-class national and state organizations for the common good. These bodies work in a community of interests with the federal department of agricul-

ture, the state agricultural colleges and the societies of progressive farmers. Much has been accomplished under these community of interest undertakings in improving seed wheat and in the promotion of the best methods for increasing the yield of wheat. The organizations of millers have kept the business free from makers of adulterated flour.

Our domestic wheat comes from two million farms. It takes five bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour. There has been a steady and uniform decline in yield of wheat per acre in our country for 30 years. The production per acre for several years has averaged but 14 bushels. In England the production is 32 bushels per acre; in Hungary 32 bushels and in France 18 bushels. We are now producing less wheat per acre than England did, when that nation was so aroused over the poor exhibit that Sir Humphry Davy was commissioned to pass upon the best methods for fertilizing wheat lands and bringing in good seed wheat from other lands. By adopting new methods England doubled her wheat production per acre between 1820 and 1850. We have no larger proportion of our farm lands devoted to wheat culture this year than we had in 1870, when the population of the nation was 53,000,000 less than it is today. Our once enormous export trade in wheat and flour has dwindled to insignificant proportions.

THE sole object of business as at present conducted is to sell—



THE greatest sales force is advertising and the quickest sales medium is the daily newspaper of known purchasing power—



Selling is the culminating point towards which all commercial and industrial activity works. The constant study of large and small business concerns is how to increase sales. What is being sold and not what is being produced is the barometer of general business conditions as well as of the individual concern.

As orders represent the salesman's ability, RESULTS indicate the pulling power of any medium. There is no fairer basis upon which to judge the usefulness of either to any business house. Other good qualities the salesman and the newspaper may possess in abundance; but if they fail to "deliver the goods" they lack the one essential quality needed by the employer and advertiser.

The home reading alone which the Monitor gets at the hands of progressive and good-living people, makes it a desirable advertising medium.

Add to that regular close and interested reading, and to that a keen interest in the success of the Monitor, to that the abiding confidence of all its subscribers in ALL its contents and you have a medium at your service of very helpful potentialities.

NORMANDY WORK

An embroidery that has sprung into instant popularity is the Normandy or punched work. It is done on heavy linen with a very coarse sail needle and a heavy linen thread. In principle it is like fagoting, the whole background of the pattern being formed of the punched holes held by the thread. This open-work or netted effect is very pretty. The pattern itself, usually of fruit or flowers, is worked in outline stitch in linen embroidery cotton, usually in a dark shade. Luncheon sets of this work are most attractive, says the Ladies Home Journal. There are also stamped patterns for pillow tops, table runners, table covers, etc., at moderate prices.

STUFFED PRUNES

Take one pound of fine large prunes, wash carefully and soak overnight. Make an opening on one side of each prune, remove the stone and press in a teaspoonful of finely chopped English walnuts and almonds.—New Idea Woman's Magazine.

Our population increased 21 per cent between 1900 and 1910, while our whole increase in cultivated farm lands increased but 4 1/5 per cent in the same period, and our acreage in wheat lands made no appreciable increase.

These two great physical facts expressed in a few words serve better to account for the high price of food products than can be learned from a volume of speculations upon the subject. The reason why the yield of our wheat lands is small, and why there is hardly any increase in the acreage, is because there is no money in the business, and there has not been any to speak of for years. Millions of acres of once rich wheat land have become so impoverished as to have been put out of cultivation, and large areas of present-day wheat-bearing land are giving forth very low-grade wheat, because the owners cannot afford to fertilize it properly.—George Wilfred Pearce, consulting engineer, in Good Housekeeping.

SEEN IN SHOPS

Boxes of safety pins in assorted sizes are to be had in boxes or envelopes, instead of on cards, and at less expense.

Bed covers of scrim made up with Cluny lace are to be had matching window draperies. Some have insets, hand embroidered, as well.

Bandings of net with designs wrought out in colors are to be had in varying widths at greatly reduced prices.

A cracker and cheese set of the silver deposit is enhanced by the rock crystal effect. A silver cheese knife completes the set.

Among the handsomest coverlets are those of shaded silk or satin with motifs of lace carefully tacked into place.

Some of the new blankets have a border of a solid color close to the edge. Others have several bands of color of varying width.—Newark News.

ONE-PIECE FROCKS

One piece frocks of buff or white serge, bedford cord, corduroy and linen are very much the thing for the southern trip and will be seen later on as models for the summer frocks of linen and crash, says the New York Herald. They are almost all a little high in the waist, narrow in the skirt and made to wear with patent leather belts. These belts are in the color of the frock or in black.

EFFECTIVE COLLAR

The flax weave that forms the border stripe in some of the white linens is cleverly used for collars, cuffs or band trimmings on other materials, a collar of it bound with the frock material being exceedingly effective on, say, a dull blue crash, says an exchange. There is, by the way, a new crinkled crash that bids fair to win popularity.

"THE HEART OF US" CONVENTIONAL BUT STORY HAS ELEMENT OF CHARM

Phases of Boston Life of Years Ago Background for T. R. Sullivan's Latest Work

COMPOSITE PICTURE

TO be master of the art of short-story writing is not a sign that if the novel is attempted equal success will be won. Proof of this is not difficult to obtain by reference to the literature of western Europe and America since the short story came to be a recognized mode of artistic expression and a popular form of fiction.

For a score or more of years, at intervals, the periodical press of the United States has had its quality of output raised by the short stories of T. R. Sullivan of Boston. The fame of the author has not equalled that of writers more prolific and more adroit in arts of self-advertisement which too many publishers now are encouraging. But among critics whose opinions count strongly, Mr. Sullivan has been rated as among the best craftsmen in an art that has relatively higher rank in America than the one that uses a larger canvas and calls its products "novels."

In "The Heart of Us" (Houghton Mifflin Company) Mr. Sullivan has essayed a story too long to be described as "short" and too conventional and ordinary to be called striking or great. Yet it is not without a certain negative charm because of its picture of respectable and Bohemian life in overlapping circles of Boston's society a generation and more ago, when the "Museum" was the temple of dramatic art, when its players were beloved by the best circles of the city, when on the north side of Beacon Hill, the respectable actors' colony was snugly hid away on a side "place," and when the Common was given additional note by the references to it in Dr. Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Such verisimilitude to life as the story has with its references to Brahmin society on Beacon Hill, to the days of histrionic art when William Warren was the city's favorite and Edwin Booth the popular visiting player, makes it a readable tale for persons conversant with the Boston of the period described. But apart from this photographic realism of a limited section of provincial urban life it has no universal appeal. The love story is conventional and trite, and decidedly "platonic" in type.

Even as a story with an admittedly local area of scene and plot it does not compare with "The Chippendales," by Robert Grant, as a vivid and unforgettable study of the distinct Boston type of American of British stock shaped by early Puritan ideals. The Orbits of "The Heart of Us" undoubtedly belonged to the inner caste and were more exclusive than the Ashleys and much more so than the Middlecoats. Their intellectual "progressive" but socially ultra-conservative and confining family point of view—excepting Miss Alice—is well shown. John Ashley undoubtedly fairly represents a type of Boston merchant who naturally would have preferred as partner with him in business and as husband of his niece Dorothy a man devoted to business and not seeking fame as a writer of plays. But

the capacity to paint a large canvas and make its personages stand out distinct and move with the illusion of life is not disclosed in this tale; and such comments as the characters make on the phases of Boston life which they symbolize are not comparable in insight or cleverness with the characters of "The Chippendales." But then Judge Grant is a social philosopher, one of the acutest the country has, as his current articles in Scribner's Magazine prove anew.

It is a somewhat strange state in which contemporary Boston finds itself, with a far smaller group of writers of fiction about local and sectional life resident in the city than has been the case in two generations. Mrs. Deland in one sense is very much a Bostonian, but chiefly on the ethical, religious and altruistic sides of its life. Her novels and many of her short stories have to do with Pennsylvania. Arlo Bates, who earlier in his career showed capacity for fiction with a local setting and color and insight into the many groupings of races and creeds that the modern Boston has, no longer is heard from. The undiscovered author of "The Inner Shrine," once resident in Cambridge, recently has begun to utilize the abundant material that he must have accumulated while advantageously placed to study certain academic and exclusive social circles in Cambridge and Boston.

What Boston most needs at the present time to interpret her to the world at large is a writer of fiction who knows not only "The Chippendales" who go to King's Chapel, but also the new Americans who attend other places of worship. It is possible to much overrate and overwork the antiquarian and genealogical vein in connection with Boston novels,

and to be profoundly oblivious to facts that are symbolized by the residence within the city now of so many former residents along the shores of the Mediterranean in Europe and Asia.

It is out of a racial amalgam that Cotton Mather, William Ellery Channing and even Theodore Parker never dreamed of that the Boston of today and tomorrow is being created; and the action and reaction of these old and new-racial and religious elements is the material out of which both the social expert and the alert writer of fiction should get their material.

The reader of this story will be under obligation to the author for a pleasant glimpse of a limited section of the life of Boston a generation ago as lived by folk who affect to call themselves "native Americans." But even at the time described by Mr. Sullivan there were phases of the local situation, viewed from racial and religious standpoints, which a great interpreter of community life would have seized upon. Ferrero, the Italian historian, during his brief sojourn in the city a few years ago discovered and described aspects of the racial and religious struggle going on in the old Puritan capital, which still as it did adequate treatment by either local novelist or social philosopher. It is well to have the good-mannered and charming environment of the Beacon Hill phase of an earlier Boston set forth with a delightful excursion into the realm of the theater, as in this story. But after all, even in its surviving "Chippendale" manifestations, that section of Boston's life is extremely partial. The wider and more congested ranges of the city's present domestic urban and spacious suburban goings need description by an onlooker with keen insight.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW

"Commercial Paper"—A text-book for merchants, bankers and investors. By Roger W. Babson and Ralph May. Published by Babson's Statistical Organization (Incorporated); executive offices, Wellesley Hills, Mass. This is a book which sets forth in a simple and clear way practical advice and explanations concerning the varied problems of the business world, such as lending and borrowing, form of commercial paper, selection of commercial paper, analysis of financial statement, banking, rediscounting, interest rates, etc.

"The Art of the Berlin Galleries"—By David C. Freyer. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. The tour of the galleries begins in the Italian room of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, which since 1904 has contained Berlin's old masters, and takes the rooms in order of situation. The National Gallery, containing the nineteenth century collection, is visited last. The comment is more cursory—less truly critical in character than Mr. Freyer's readers have learned to expect from him. But it is readable and useful for reference purposes. Handsomely illustrated.

"Sound and Its Relation to Music" By Clarence G. Hamilton. Boston: Oliver Ditson company. A compact text-book which apparently has been made as untechnical as possible. The chapter headings are: "The Origin and Transmission of Sound," "Velocity, Reflection, Refraction and Defraction," "Pitch," "Loudness, Interference and Resultant Tones," "Quality," "Resonance," "Scales, Intervals and Chords," "The Ear and the Voice," "Musical Instruments." Each chapter is summarized and has its reference list of authorities. Illustrated by figures and cuts.

"Three Wonderlands of the American West"—By Thomas D. Murphy. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. The author is qualified to write of the Yellowstone, the Yosemite and the Grand Canyon, through having traveled over all the

country described, carrying with him a reverent heart for nature's marvels. The phenomena of these regions, their fauna and flora, history and traditions, all are touched upon and original impressions recorded. Illustrated by 16 reproductions in colors of Moran's paintings and from photographs.

"The Reckoning of Heaven"—By Alfred Bull. Irving Park, Ill.: Alfred Bull. This is a story, tragic but valuable, of a coolie, wise in oriental traditions that had no meaning in the new country to which he came; and of good people who ignorantly did him harm in trying to do him good; and of the noble nature that triumphed against heavy odds of loneliness and incomprehension. It might be called a tract for the times.

"Chile and Her People of Today"—By Nevin O. Winter (Boston, L. C. Page & Co.) is another of the excellent series in which these publishers are bringing to American readers the present-day facts about what may be called the newer countries and peoples of the world. Mr. Winter has a clear and straightforward style and chiefly through the descriptive method he has sketched for us Chile as it is today, without neglecting to outline its rise and progress out of early conditions. There are almost 50 half-tone illustrations from recent photographs.

"The Lockerbie Book"—(Indianapolis, the Bobbs-Merrill Company) is now Hewitt Hanson Howland's collection of the poems of James Whitcomb Riley that are not in dialect; but editor and publishers have lent their effort to such good effect that both those who know and love Riley's verse and those who now wish to become better acquainted with it will welcome this beautiful little volume. Good printing and extra thin paper have been the means of crowding more than 600 pages into small compass. The leaves have gilt edges and the binding is of plain blue, with gilt title.

GEN. DU PONT TO GIVE AWAY MILLIONS FOR GOOD ROADS

WILMINGTON, Del.—Gen. T. Coleman du Pont, president of the Du Pont Powder Company, announced Sunday that he will give away all the surplus of his fortune in building good roads for Delaware. Not only will this state be the beneficiary but adjoining states will benefit, it being his intention to continue the building of modern highways leading from Delaware into other commonwealths.

"One million dollars will keep a family well," he said. "By an expenditure of the balance of my possessions I can do what he was worth, but his wealth is computed at not less than \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. General du Pont continued: "I do not think it wise to leave too much money to young men. Boys are much better off and make more useful citizens when they work for a living than those who inherit vast fortunes and live in idleness."

"Delaware will derive more real good from improved highways than any other thing that could be done for her. Believing this to be true I will devote my spare time and use my surplus in constructing good roads."

It is the general's intention to start in at once. His decision is an outcome of his desire that Governor Pennell call a special session of the Legislature to pass amendments to the law enacted at the

last session which empowers him to build a \$2,000,000 boulevard as a gift to this state. The extraordinary session will be called for next month if two thirds of the legislators agree in writing to pass the desired amendments. They will give the donor authority to extend the proposed highway of 103 miles in other parts of Delaware in addition to making its construction this year a possibility. A poll will shortly be taken of the members to this end. The Governor is in accord with Mr. du Pont on the proposition.

WELLESLEY GIRLS ARE PRASED WELLESLEY, Mass.—Tribute to Wellesley girls who are laboring in China and other foreign fields as missionaries was paid by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston in an address on "International Peace" at Sunday evening's vespers service in Houghton Memorial chapel. Her address was given before nearly 1000 college girls. The week of prayer for Wellesley girls starts to-night.

DR. ABBOT TO LECTURE Dr. Charles G. Abbot, director of the astronomical observatory, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "The Sun's Radiation," in Huntington hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, tomorrow evening, under the auspices of the Tech Society of Arts.

HEAVY OUTPUT OF FICTION IS FORESEEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is generally supposed that the publishing world has two seasons in each year, spring and autumn, but as a matter of fact the issuance of books is going on with persistent regularity right through the year, though the spring and autumn months score the greatest number. That the summer months have also their share is proved by the fact that in August last year about 100 books a week were issued. November, March and February, too, were all busy months, but May and October are the busiest months. As usual history and biography will play an important part in the new season's output, but the output of fiction will be very large, one firm alone having about 40 novels on the stocks.

A recent addition to Murray's "Wisdom of the East" series is a volume of "Ancient Jewish Proverbs" by the Rev. A. Cohen. This book presents for the first time an exhaustive and accurate collection of the popular sayings current among the Jewish populations of ancient Judea and Babylon. The subjects are classified according to their subject matter and are explained and illustrated by numerous quotations taken from the great field of Rabbinic literature.

In the preface to his book, "A Living Wage, a National Necessity: How Best to Get It" (Field), C. C. Cotterill propounds the following question:

"Can it be made possible in this country today for all willing and capable workers to receive in return for their work what will be sufficient to enable them and those dependent on them to live healthy, vigorous, full human lives? This question is the first in order and the most vital in importance that we can at the present moment put to ourselves as members of a nation."

The object of Mr. Cotterill's book is to show how best this end may be attained.

Macmillans announce a two-volume book by Dr. M. A. Stein in which he describes his recent archaeological and geographical explorations in Central Asia and westernmost China. The importance of his discoveries won for the explorer the gold medal of the Geographical Society, an honor not readily conferred. A full report of the scientific results of the expedition will take some years to complete, but the present volumes give not only a descriptive record of his personal experiences and observations, but also the first fruits of his abundant "finds."

"My Idealized John Bull," by Yoshio Markino, which appeared originally in the English Review, is to be issued in book form by Messrs. Constable. It will be illustrated by Mr. Markino's unique drawings.

The latest contribution to the Dickens centenary is the new book of Dickens letters edited by Mr. R. C. Lehmann and published by Smith Elder. They consist of letters which Dickens, as editor of "Household Words," wrote to the sub-editor, Mr. William Henry Willis; hence the title "Charles Dickens as Editor." Willis became closely associated with Dickens at the time of the foundation of the Daily News in 1846, and afterwards for 20 years he was his sub-editor of Household Words and All the Year Round. With a few exceptions all the letters are now published for the first time.

Mr. Maeterlinck, who won the Nobel award, apparently does not desire to appropriate it to himself, and he has created a Maeterlinck prize of 16,000 francs to be given every two years to the author of the most remarkable book published in the French language. French writers will no doubt appreciate this action on Mr. Maeterlinck's part.

A Tolstoy museum has been opened in Moscow. The collection will be housed later in a building to be specially built for this purpose on ground which formerly belonged to Tolstoy.

Toward the end of the month 39 volumes will be added to "Everyman's Library" by Messrs. Dent. These will include Froude's "History of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," in five volumes; Leslie's "Life of Constantine," Edward Holmes' "Life of Mozart," Mrs. Gaskell's "Mary Barton," Longland's "Piers Plowman," and a number of others.

Chatto and Windus' announcements include "Roswell's Autobiography" by Percy Fitzgerald, based on the author's article in the Quarterly Review explaining his theory that Roswell's chief purpose in writing his biography of Johnson was to offer a sort of apology for his own life and actions; "The Life of Bret Harte, with Some Account of the California Pioneers" by Henry Childs Merwin.

POULTRY RAISING TO BE TAUGHT

AMHERST, Mass.—Poultryers from all over Massachusetts are preparing to take part in the poultry convention to be held in the Massachusetts Agricultural College beginning March 4.

During the past few years the poultrymen in the state have requested the college to give instruction. To meet this need a short winter course two weeks in length has been given during the past two years.

This year a 10 weeks' short course in poultry husbandry is being given. The college has been able to do this because it has secured Prof. J. C. Graham to head the department of poultry husbandry, and also because of the fact that a poultry plant has been started at the college. In addition to the 10 weeks' winter poultry course and to take the place of the two weeks' poultry course, a poultry convention lasting one week will be given this year.

SHELLEY AND FRIENDS IN ITALY

Authoress Writes Interestingly of Poet's Travel Experiences and the Places He and His Family Visited

(Special to the Monitor)

"Shelley and His Friends in Italy"—By Helen Rossetti Angeli, with 16 illustrations by Maxwell Armfield. London: Methuen & Co. 10s. 6d.

On the 12th of March, 1818, Percy Bysshe Shelley, that astounding son of a narrow-minded country gentleman of the county of Sussex, left the shores of England for the last time with all that the law, public opinion and the morality of his day had left him of family, family ties and affections, with a few dear books, a moderate competence, an unsuccessful literary reputation, a notorious personal one, and many bitter memories.

With the above brief summary of his previous career, having wisely decided to let bygones be bygones, the authoress begins her account of Shelley and his friends in Italy. Under her guidance we travel through various Italian towns with Shelley and his wife, their two children, Claire Clairmont and her little daughter Allegra, the Swiss nurse and the English nursemaid. We accompany the party to Milan and from thence to Bologna and Pisa, and we gather Shelley's first impressions of Italy and see how much he loved the country and how little he understood the people.

Of the former he wrote from Milan: "No sooner had we arrived in Italy than the loveliness of the earth and the serenity of the sky made the greatest difference in my sensation," and of the latter, "I do not think I have seen a gleam of intelligence in the countenance of man since I passed the Alps." According to his wife, however, these impressions with regard to the Italians, "formed in ignorance, and with precipitation," became altered after a long stay in the country. Certainly Shelley's first experience of Italian officials was far from encouraging. "At the Savoy frontier his beloved books were investigated and disapproved of; indeed they ran imminent risk of being confiscated and burnt, but were happily saved from this fate by a canon who had met Sir Timothy Shelley."

For once the unimpeachable respectability of Sir Timothy stood his son in good stead. Eventually the books were returned, unharmed, to Shelley at the Bagai di Lucca.

There is an interesting account of Shelley's first visit to Bologna, in which the authoress describes his "earnest and painstaking endeavors to pay the proper degree of homage demanded of the English traveler of his day to the Guidos and Correggios" as "almost pathetic." Some of the paintings of saints and hermits, however, proved too much for him. "Why write books against religion when we may hang up such pictures?" was his terse comment on a picture by Guercino representing the founder of the Carthusian Order exercising his austerities in the desert. After which he remarks apologetically that he does not "pretend to taste." At Rome we are reminded of Shelley's descriptive summary of the interior of St. Peter's: "Littleness on a large scale." Here for the first time the Shelleys saw something of Italian society.

"The book tells of many meetings with many friends. It describes the influence which Shelley unconsciously exerted over all who came much in contact with him. It lays before us the wondrous inconsistencies of his character without attempting to reconcile them, and it gives, on the whole, a fair estimate of Shelley's much-enduring wife. But it is in descriptions of scenery and places that the authoress excels, and these alone would make the book interesting to any one who loves Italy. As we read her account of Pisa, the ancient town rises before us against a background of hard, blue sky, and we are once more standing in its gray, quiet streets.

"Time has dealt gently with the old city, and the Pisa of today is little changed from the Pisa where Shelley and Byron sojourned. . . . Pisa is a sleepy city, with all the tokens of greatness on a miniature scale; stately palaces and villa dwellings—each with its garden of fruit trees and flowers—churches and piazzas, and the immortal Camposanto, and rich cluster of monuments. Over all things is a sense

of immobility; we feel it a city which has accomplished its purpose in story, and now rests without progress or retreat."

The illustrations which have been entrusted to Mr. Maxwell Armfield help to give interest to the descriptions, although some of them do not possess sufficient energy to insist on what is salient and beautiful in the points which he depicts. Mr. Armfield is more or less of a dreamer, who, when inspired by the sentiment of his subject, can reproduce a charming scene and communicate his impressions to the beholder. Thus a lonely plain bounded by a rampart of purple mountains under a great open sky, which forms the frontispiece, is a perfectly delightful little picture, filled with the charm of Italy, where the dark fir wood in the middle distance with an advance guard of single trees, which have strayed out across the foreground, is described in a delicate yet powerful way; but turning to San Giuliano one finds the artist in his most uninspired mood. Here the mountain and the trees have been resolved into a design, in which all feeling has disappeared, and a cold, calculating and very decided statement of facts is made in decidedly unpleasant colors. The citadel at Pisa is too slight and vague, but possesses a charming miniature of an Italian tower, whilst the castle of Lerici on the gulf of Spezia, more generous in its detail and color, presents Italy on one of those faint blue days, when an all pervading haze softens outline and color behind a veil of beauty. Italy, as Mr. Armfield informs us through his sketches, is not to him the accepted Italy of deep blue sky, bright sunshine, deep shadow and sharp outlines, but Italy in a softer mood—a mood which is quite common to her, and one in which she is undeniably lovely. Italian scenery is, however, seldom wanting in expression, even in its lowest key, but it is just in that particular that the illustrations in "Shelley and His Friends in Italy" fall short.

The sketches in monotone display the same variables, some being quite attractive, notably the Pine Forest Viareggio with trees towering into the sky, and others rather meaningless, and in some instances shadowless and flat.

relations were established between the Ohio-born author and the old publishing house, relations that have proved mutually profitable.

Percy Alden, who has written on "Democratic England," is one of the pioneer social settlement workers of London, and well known in the United States by reason of his visits and because of his courtesies extended to numerous American investigators studying London life.

A Dutch edition of L. M. Montgomery's "Anne of Avonlea" will soon be issued in Haarlem by the firm of Willink & Zoon, so popular has this charming Canadian writer of pure fiction become among the Netherlands through circulation of a translation of "Anne of Green Gables." Her books are now widely sold in the British colonies, in the United States, in Sweden and in Holland. "Chronicles of Avonlea," from her pen, will be issued by L. C. Page & Co. in May.

Louis Heilprin, whose career closed last week, was born in Hungary in 1851. His father, a friend and lieutenant of Kossuth, came to America with his family in 1856. The Hungarian emigrant was a remarkable linguist and a veritable walking encyclopedia, and soon secured gainful employment in New York, where he became one of the editors for the first edition of the American encyclopedia. His son, Louis, inherited linguistic aptitude and was trained by his father for the task of encyclopedia and dictionary making and revision; and as such, for many years, he has held undisputed first place in the United States, few important works of this type having been issued in the last two generations without his sharing in the editorial supervision.

A second series of essays on literary topics by George Hamlin Fitch, the San Francisco editor, is to come from the house of Paul Elder & Co. in April.

Denmark has just seen a striking celebration of the birthday anniversary of George Brandes, a Jew by race, whose standing as a critic of literature, whose friendships with men of eminence and whose independence as a thinker make him to be one of the largest figures in contemporary European intellectual life.

A large American demand for the second supplement to the Dictionary of National Biography, published by Smith, Elder & Co., London, and edited by Sidney Lee, may be anticipated. It is an indispensable adjunct to all libraries of reference.

LUMBER DEALERS TO MEET Massachusetts Retail Lumber Dealers Association, an organization which takes in the retail trade outside the 15-mile radius from Boston, holds its annual dinner this year in the American house next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce, the Rev. R. Perry Bush of the Academics, City Councilor Ballantyne, Charles P. Chase and Mayor John J. White of Holyoke are the principal speakers.

SALES MADE AT MESSRS. SOTHEBY'S

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A sale was opened at Messrs. Sotheby's of books and manuscripts from the library of G. Ward Hunt; the following prices were realized: A collection of 130 manuscripts, letters and portraits relating to Mirabeau, with 23 autograph letters dated between 1777 and 1791, £78. H. Dresser's "Birds of Europe" £34; a collection of eighteenth century tracts and pamphlets, £22. The total for the day was £527.

In a three days' sale of coins and tokens the collection of Lieut.-Col. Home Drummond, there was sold at Messrs. Sotheby's, a Shakespeare theater season ticket engraved by J. Stevens, Esq. 1742, which realized £16 5s.; also an engraved pass for the Shakespeare theater in Smock alley, inscribed the Countess of Brandon, fell at £19 5s.



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AMUSEMENTS

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WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY

MATINEE PASSION PLAY AT 2:30

EVENING ACROSS ANDES AT 8:15

Feb. 23 Fri. BUENOS AIRES

Feb. 24 Sat. BUENOS AIRES

Mch. 1 Fri. RIO DE JANEIRO

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POP. PRICES, 25c to \$1. NOW

Boston Opera House

TOMORROW AT 8

TRISTAN

Wed. Eve. 7:30

Fri. Eve. 7:30

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 22, at 2

SPECIAL MAENEL CONDUCTOR

MATINEE AND GREEK. Wellesley

Regular Opera Prices: \$1.00 to \$5.00

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TODAY AT 3:30

EBUSSY RECITAL

Mr. George Copeland.

Planned, assisted by Mrs. Henry Russell.

Tickets \$2.00 For Sale at Herrick's

ALICE HUBBARD

Secretary and General Manager, The

Myerfeldts, 450 N. Y. will speak in

STEINERT HALL, BOSTON.

Tuesday Eve'g, Feb. 20

HER THEME, "WOMAN'S WORLD."

Seats now on sale at Steinert & Sons.

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Musical by Fiedel's Boston Band, 30 Place

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NEW BILL TO ABOLISH CHUG-CHUG OF MOTOR BOATS IS PRESENTED

Favorable action is expected to be taken by the legislative committee on legal affairs on a bill providing for a better enforcement of the law relating to the mudding of motor boat engines. Two bills having this end in view were reported adversely by the committee and are on the Senate calendar today. When the bills are reached it is understood that a motion will be made to recommit one of them in order that the committee may report in its place a new measure which has been drafted by Ellerton James of Nahant.

The new bill, which was presented to the committee today, was drafted after consultation with the chief of the district police. The bill, which may be changed in some details before it is reported, reads as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 245 of the acts of the year 1909 is hereby amended by striking out sections one and two and inserting the following:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful to use in Massachusetts waters a boat propelled in whole or in part by the use of an internal combustion engine, or using such an engine on a boat for any other purpose, without having connected with any such engine an underwater exhaust or other device, in either case so constructed and used as to muffle the sound of the explosions produced by such combustion in an effective manner. Said underwater exhaust or other device shall be in constant use whenever such engine is in use.

Sec. 2. The underwater exhaust or other device provided for in the preceding section, and its installation shall be subject to the approval of the chief of the district police or such officers of said district police as he may designate for that purpose.

Section 3. The chief of the district police is hereby authorized to purchase or otherwise obtain one or more boats properly fitted up at a cost not exceeding \$9000 for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act and may employ such help for service thereon as shall be necessary for the care and operation of said boat or boats.

Section 4. Upon the request of the chief of the district police any other board or commission having in their possession or control a motor boat may in its discretion transfer said boat either permanently or temporarily to said district police.

Section 5. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint two additional members of the detective branch of the district police.

Section 6. Any police officer of any city or town or any member of the district police may arrest without a warrant any person whose name and residence is unknown whom they find violating any part of this act or any amendment thereof.

Section 7. Any person who operates a boat in violation of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or one month in the house of correction or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

WATER SUPPLY IN MARBLEHEAD UP

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—At the special town meeting this evening the question of improving and extending the public water supply system will be discussed. The present supply from driven wells has not been adequate for several years.

Through its special advisory engineer, William S. Johnson, the water commission recommends taking Thompsons meadow as an additional source of supply. The expense would be \$25,000.

Six other articles will also be acted upon, including the disposition of the legacy given the town by James Ramsdell.

GEN. BANCROFT WITHDRAWS TAX EXEMPTION BILL

Gen. Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors, withdrew today from the committee on taxation, to which it had been referred, his bill giving the directors authority to exempt from taxation for 20 years waterfront land leased from the directors after Jan. 1, 1912.

Mr. Bancroft explained that the bill was drawn to meet a situation which had not arisen and that if such a situation did arise a bill more limited in scope would be drafted.

Senator Lonsamey proposed that the committee lay the bill on the table, but Corporation Counsel Hanson said that he had discussed the question with Mr. Bancroft and that the withdrawal was satisfactory to the city.

PORTLAND MAN AMONG SAVED

Robert Hay of 244 Brighton avenue, Portland, Me., who signed as a member of the crew of the British ship *Erie*, which was wrecked and deserted at sea recently, was the man termed a passenger by the nine rescued men taken to Liverpool by the steamer *Cuban* Sunday, it was learned today. He signed at the last moment with three other sailors. The ship was bound from Boston to Buenos Aires with a cargo of lumber and left this port Feb. 1.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

Polls for the citizens' caucus will open Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock and close at 9. The candidates for town officers are: Town clerk, Frederick S. Hartshorne; treasurer, Albert W. Flint; tax collector, Charles E. Walton; selectmen (five to be nominated), Nathaniel E. Cutler, Frank A. Long, Fred C. Scott, William P. Shepard, William G. Strong, Charles S. Young, George E. Walker; overseers of the poor, William F. Bowman, Albert D. Cate, Hugh Connell; assessor for three years, Earl H. Morton; Samuel T. Parker; water and sewerage commissioner for three years, Richard A. Cosman, Dr. James H. Kimball; trustees of Beebe town library for three years, Harry Foster, Frank T. Woodbury, Edison W. White; trustee of library for two years, Walter O. Cartwright; school committee, Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, Joseph A. O'Leary, Edward E. Lee; constables, James A. McFall, Edwin P. Poland, James J. Pollard; municipal light commissioner for three years, Edwin C. Miller, Harry F. Peck; board of health for three years, Joseph W. Heath; auditors, William O. W. Abbott, Eugene S. Hinkley, Arthur P. Knight; cemetery commissioner for three years, Willie R. Blake; tree warden, Frank T. Woodbury.

BROCKTON

A mixed chorus of 10 or more voices and an orchestra of 40 pieces are being organized by the music committee in preparation for the state convention of Christian Endeavor societies to be held in this city next October. C. Harold Porter is chairman of the committee.

A special election takes place tomorrow in the tenth representative district, composed of wards 1, 2 and 3 of this city, to choose a member of the General Court to succeed Portus B. Hancock. Charles B. Packard is the Republican candidate and Walter F. Russell the Democrat.

WINCHESTER

At the citizens' caucus to be held in the town hall tomorrow evening, Tuesday, the idea of consolidating the office of town clerk and collector will be considered. Addison R. Pike, Frederick N. Kerr and E. K. Jewett are running for the two vacancies on the board of selectmen. Addison R. Pike has had three years on the appropriation committee. E. K. Jewett has retired from active business and has also served on the appropriation committee. Frederick N. Kerr is a successful business man, having been in the banking business since graduating from school.

RANDOLPH

At a Republican caucus held in Stetson hall Saturday evening the following nominations were made: Moderator, Fred M. French; town clerk and treasurer, Walter F. Stephens; selectmen and overseers of poor, Charles H. Thayer, Daniel Driscoll and Jeremiah J. Desmond; school committee and trustee of Stetson high school fund, Edmund K. Belcher (three years); tax collector, Edward Long; water commissioner, William F. Barrett; auditors, John K. Willard, John B. Wren and William H. Leavitt; fish wardens, Henry J. Mann, Walter L. Hickey and George W. Hill.

QUINCY

The Associated Charities have selected Miss Jennie Purchase of Dorchester as general secretary. Miss Purchase is now general secretary of the Dorchester district. Boston Associated Charities. She will assume her duties April 1.

A patriotic service was held in the First Unitarian church Sunday. The Rev. M. S. Nash of Hanover delivered a discourse on "Christian Citizenship." At noon the Sunday school held a similar service. Supt. Charles H. Johnson delivered an illustrated address on "Washington."

READING

Members of Gen. J. F. Reynolds camp, S. of V., will attend in a body a camp fire of the Sons of Veterans camps of this district at Arlington tonight. The committee of the camp and auxiliary which had charge of the joint bazaar which closed Saturday night report that it was unexpectedly successful and that the proceeds, a substantial sum, will be given to the G. A. R. post.

WEYMOUTH

The Hicknell family holds its annual reunion at the United States hotel, Boston, on Thursday.

A Junior Young People's Christian Union has been organized at the Third Universalist church, and the following officers chosen: President John Dingwall; vice-president, Mary Ford; secretary, Hilma Lee; treasurer, Timothy Mariott.

MELROSE

Oliver A. Roberts, who joined Merri-mack lodge of Masons of Haverhill 50 years ago March 6, will be the guest of the lodge on March 6 next. He is a resident of Melrose and is the author of many historical works on Masonry and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

MIDDLEBORO

The committee on appropriations for the municipal lighting and highway departments held a meeting at the town hall Saturday evening when the appropriations were recommended at the coming town meeting were arranged.

LYNN

Street Commissioner McPhetres is the only member of the municipal council who will accompany the board of trade to New Haven, Feb. 27, to see the new lighting system.

WALTHAM

Action on the budget recommendations of Mayor Duane will be taken at a meeting of the board of aldermen this evening. Mayor Duane has announced that he will send in the appointments of Henry F. Beal to be city engineer, Dr. F. L. McDonald to be city physician and Arthur Jennison to be assistant assessor in ward 4 for the second time. The board refused to confirm these appointments at its last meeting.

Officers elected by the High School Alumni Association are: President, J. J. S. Peterson; vice-president, Mrs. Caroline S. Doe; secretary, Miss Lilla E. Clements; treasurer, Shirley H. Eldridge; directors, Mrs. E. P. Sanderson, R. Earl Eichler, Miss Myra Winslow, Henry F. Beal; representatives to athletic committee, Ransom E. Somers, Henry C. Eaton, H. H. Bond.

LEXINGTON

The Hancock Congregational church has appointed these committees to have charge of the year's activities: Standing, the Rev. George Edward Martin, pastor, Arthur L. Graves, Everett S. Emery, Frederick G. Jones, William C. Stickle, Mrs. L. Alfreda Burr, Mrs. Willard C. Hill, Mrs. Edward P. Merriam, James P. Prince and Abram C. Washburn; music, Abram C. Washburn, Randall B. Houghton and Clifton E. Walker; outlook and welcoming, Arthur L. Blodgett, Everett S. Emery, Frederick G. Jones, Ernest O. Nichols, Mrs. William C. Stickle, Mrs. L. Alfreda Burr, Mrs. Willard C. Hill, Miss Bertha M. Hutchinson, and Mrs. Frank H. Locke.

WHITMAN

Iolanthe temple of Pythian Sisters of this town has appointed the following committees to make arrangements for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the town to be held in June: Executive, Mrs. August Wolworth, Mrs. George Colson, Mrs. H. B. Harding, Mrs. G. H. Hill, Verrin D. Lincoln, Mrs. F. Donnell, Mrs. J. W. Bowker; ways and means, Mrs. W. J. Harrington, Mrs. L. Holbrook, Mrs. C. F. Boden, Mrs. J. B. Nye, Mrs. V. D. Lincoln; press, Mrs. G. Harry Bill, Mrs. W. H. Ladd, Mrs. W. A. Wolworth.

BRAINTREE

William E. Sheldon has announced that he will be a candidate for selectman and overseer of the poor at the annual town meeting in March.

The Workmen's Benefit Association has elected: Past president, Leonard Felker; president, William F. Brown; vice-president, George Young; chaplain, Marie L. Bourke; guide, Thomas Floke; secretary, Emory Bourke; inside watchman, James McDonnell; sentinel, Everett Rowell.

DORCHESTER

The Dorchester Temple Baptist congregation has arranged a series of lectures to be held in the coming weeks at its church in Washington street. The first will occur this evening, when "Immigration" will be discussed by George Ray Sargent. A week from tonight George W. Penniman will speak on "America's Wonderland."

MILTON

On Thursday evening the citizens of this town will meet at town hall when the project of the erection of a soldiers' memorial will be taken up for discussion. The object of the meeting is to arouse public sentiment that favorable action will be taken on building a monument this coming year.

SAUGUS

The North Saugus Improvement Association has voted not to affiliate with the recently amalgamated improvement associations of the town.

The Hesper Street Improvement Association has organized with Joseph W. Gifford as president and Frederick J. C. Price, secretary.

PLYMOUTH

Benjamin Raymond is a candidate for park commissioner at the annual town meeting in March.

PURPOSE OF \$50,000 CITY AID IS TOLD BY ART MUSEUM

In explaining the purpose of Mayor Fitzgerald's bill giving the city authority to pay \$50,000 to the Museum of Fine Arts annually, a statement issued by that institution today, says that the \$50,000 desired from the city is "not for the purchase of works of art but to provide the museum with a part of the funds needed properly to exhibit its treasures to the people."

"As a matter of fact," continues the statement, "the \$50,000 from the city would pay roughly only about two fifths of the running expenses of the museum. The citizens of Boston are giving to the museum this year and are pledged to give between \$150,000 and \$200,000 yearly for the purchase of works of art. This is in addition to annual subscriptions of about \$44,000 which are used for running expenses."

ANNEXATION IS TOPIC OF DEBATE

"Is the Annexation of Surrounding Towns to the Advantage of Boston Wage-Earners" was the question debated at Wells Memorial hall Sunday evening by Representative Walter R. Meigs of Roxbury for the affirmative and Alderman Arthur W. Blakemore of Newton for the negative.

EVERETT

The Public School Athletic League has elected these officers: President, Louis D. Cook; vice-presidents, Jasper T. Palmer and Mary S. Fellows; secretary, Max Kottler; treasurer, Melville A. Arnold; auditor, Miss Jennie Whittaker; school board representative to the league, former Mayor Herbert P. Wasgatt.

Mayor James Chambers has petitioned the Legislature for the passage of a petition for the retirement of Building Inspector Joshua T. Loring, who has been in that office 22 years.

NEWTON

Lucy Jackson chapter, D. A. R., has named these delegates to the coming national convention to be held at Washington: Mrs. Charles D. Meserve, Mrs. William H. Lucas; alternates, Mrs. George M. Hutchinson, Miss Lucy Allen, Mrs. Francis Newhall, Mrs. F. W. Pray, Mrs. David Barker, Mrs. Frank M. Sherman, Mrs. George P. Bullard, Mrs. Thomas H. Whidden, Mrs. S. W. Manning, Mrs. Gardner I. Jones.

MEDFORD

A dozen candidates for membership in Medford council, Royal Arcanum, will be members of the class to 250 to be initiated at a union meeting of the councils of Greater Boston at Ford hall, Boston, Friday evening.

At the mid-year entrance of the public to the first grade today in the public schools 121 new pupils were enrolled in the first grades.

ARLINGTON

At the last regular meeting of the board of directors of the Arlington Boat Club the following committee was appointed to nominate the club officers for 1912-13: Harrie H. Whitney, chairman, Frank W. Hewitt, Samuel L. Knowlton, Calvin P. Cook and Alfred E. Myers.

HANOVER

Street Supt. George M. Curtis of North Hanover, who was defeated for re-nomination at the citizens' caucus last week has taken out nomination papers.

SWAMPSCOTT

The North Shore Transportation Company is planning to establish an automobile express line between Marblehead and Boston.

REPORT SHOWS THAT FEW TECH GRADUATES ARE WITHOUT PLACES

That few Technology graduates are unemployed is revealed in the annual report of President MacLaurin, issued today. The report details that during 1911 more than 127 students having positions have filed applications with the committee for better or new ones.

Of foreign students the report says that the study of English by these men is given the same value as the study of French or German is given to English-speaking students, provided the foreigners have a knowledge of their own tongue equal to that required in English for the other classes of students. There are now 101 foreign students at the institute, the greatest increase being in the Chinese body. There are 11 students from Hawaii, the Philippine islands and Porto Rico.

Statistics show that Massachusetts furnishes 860 men or 55 per cent of the entire body to the college, Boston 243, Cambridge ties Newton with 37, Brookline sends 28, Newburyport and Somerville 23, Lawrence 20, Malden, Lynn, Waltham, Medford, Melrose, Everett, Brockton and Winchester send from 20 to 20 and Springfield 15, the middle states send 163, the west coast 40, Washington 12 and 11 and Texas 17.

An excellent site for the summer camp on Gardner lake, East Machias, Me., is the gift of two alumni. It will be ready for use during the coming summer.

SWAMPSCOTT VOTERS BUSY AT TOWN MEETING

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Polls for the sixtieth town meeting in Swampscott were opened at 6 o'clock this morning in the town hall.

Most of the candidates are without opposition but Gilbert Delano is opposed by Pelag Gardner for board of assessors; Arthur W. Stubbs, secretary and a member of the school board for six years, by William J. Brennan and Samuel M. Kehoe, seeking reelection to the combined water and sewerage boards is opposed by Leon L. Dennis.

Alfred F. Frazier, Charles E. Hodgdon and William J. Waters are candidates for the vacancy on the board of park commissioners. George Newhall is opposing Everett P. Mudge the present tree warden and Stuart P. Ellis. Thomas E. Berry, William F. Craig and Ernest N. Getchell are candidates for the three vacancies on the board of auditors.

By referendum the voters are also declaring for a continuation of no-license and acceptance of an act of the Legislature placing the chief of police under the provisions of the civil service law.

CHURCH FUND TO BENEFIT

READING, Mass.—Funds for rebuilding the new Old South Methodist church, to which nearly every organization in the town has contributed, will benefit by a concert to be given in the high school hall tonight by the girls' and boys' glee clubs and the school orchestra.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Great value in rugs is being offered today only by Chandler & Co. at their store on Tremont street. Large Persians and Mosses, some of which are antiques, are being offered at a small uniform price that ranges from one third to considerably more than one half less than the usual ones. Some of the rugs contain more than 30 square feet. While these particular rugs are to be sold at this special price today only, great rug values can be secured at the store during the entire week.

Curtains of fine French lace are also to be obtained all week at big discounts. Filet laces are regarded as perhaps the most beautiful and durable of any lace used in making curtains and an opportunity to get them at a discount is one that is appreciated. The curtains are mounted on fine mull, scrims and French net, with beautiful insertions and lace edges in combinations with linen embroidery and hand drawn work. Other fine laces are included in the sale as well as some less expensive ones suitable for cottages and other simply furnished rooms.

The February sale of fine linens is in full progress. The discounts on standard table cloths and napkins average fully 25 per cent and on fancy and ornamental linens even more. In addition to the beautiful linens from the north of Ireland are filet lace and hand-embroidered Italian linens from Milan, Florence and Venice.

For the chair, the sofa, or the davenport that has grown shabby, a suitable new covering can probably be found among the many beautiful tapestries, damasks and imported materials that have been marked at low figures in order to close them out. Exquisite French stripe silk velours, handsome all wool verdure tapestries await the customer who wishes something particularly handsome and fine. Moire silk and satin damask, silk moire, wool damask, tapestries and fine linens of high quality and artistic beauty though not so costly as the others are often selected in preference by reason of their color or design and are more suited to most homes. For pillow tops and chair seats are some 24-inch squares cut from very beautiful imported damasks, silks and tapestries, to be sold at figures that are marvelously low.

For personal wear are to be found French and American undermuslins, furs and new union suits in weights and styles for spring. These latter are identically the same goods as those which will sell for much more later on. They are a special lot brought out in advance of the season.

The end of the pocketless gown seems to be in sight. Whether that happy promise will ever be made good or not, all gowns are not to be pocketless. Now and then woman will be able to don a costume that will permit her to stow away handkerchief, purse, keys, a letter, a stray ribbon or some other thing in its depths. All this is made evident in some late arrivals showing the newest spring modes, that have just been received by the Jordan Marsh Company. These particular garments are skirts to be worn with shirt waists. They are made of burp in the one-sided effect and have a large catch pocket. They are nobby skirts and promise to be favorites for morning and outing wear. They are only one of many interesting models in coats and suits for spring and frocks for summer, in waists and straw hats. The motor coats show some exclusive models which seem to meet every requisite for a garment of its kind. They protect from cold, wind and dust and are durable as well as good looking. The athletic coat is new, three quarters length, and is suitable for all kinds of sports wherein active exercise is featured and to which a warm wrap is necessary. The new Paquin innersock coat is very attractive.

Suits of taffeta and radium silk are made up in many pleasing designs, indicating that they will be very popular for all kinds of wear during the coming season. Silk suits are so light in weight, shed the dust so easily, and, if properly made, are so adaptable to most situations women like to have one in their wardrobe. Whipcord promises to be another fashionable fabric for spring. The frocks for afternoon and evening show adaptations of the latest Parisian styles. A copy of a Worth model is made of black chintilly lace over white satin with a beautiful one-sided sash of the new red. A copy of a Callot Soeurs gown in crepe meteor features a novel train and one-sided drapery.

"Fasten-front" styles are the features of the new gowns for day wear, and will be welcomed by every woman who has struggled with hooks and eyes or buttons that must be done up from behind. A gown by Francis introduces a tunic almost entirely covered with a flat braid and deep frill of maline around the neck. Another by Cheruit fastens with huge glass buttons.

The lines of the 1890 period are noticeable in many of the new models. The ruffles, the hemstitching, the quaint laces, collars and fichus of that time are in evidence in one way or another, and the taffeta and other materials in vogue then are coming to the fore now. Suits of linen and other tub fabrics and dresses of cotton voile, linen, ratine and crepe are shown for warm-weather wear.

Beginning today and continuing through Feb. 29 all the shoes with one exception in the regular stock of C. F. Hovey & Co. are to be sold at a discount of 20 per cent. This is not a clearance sale of broken lines and odd pairs, but includes every pair in the regular stock. The one exception that is made is on the \$4 grade which is regularly sold much less. Shoes for young girls and children are included in the sale. Inexpensive tub dresses in the new styles for 1912 have their first showing. They are in women's, misses' and junior sizes and are

suitable for morning, afternoon and school wear. They are in tasteful coloring and trimmed with fine swiss embroidery and linen laces. White linen, colored chambray, fine gingham and Anderson tissue are used for the body of the garments. For children, misses' and juniors are frocks in fine gingham, rep, chambray and French linen.

For women and young girls are some smart new serge dresses in navy, black, tan, brown and white with black satin collar and cuffs. A consignment of white tailored waists, from a leading maker are being sold at special prices. They are in striped percales, plain and hand-embroidered linens in mannish styles and have soft collars.

A leather Turkish rocker heads the list of Monday's February furniture specials at the store of the Henry Siegel Company. It is a full size, round back rocker with a spring seat, fluted front, plaited arms, and claw feet, comfortable and serviceable. Ten carloads of new furniture have just arrived and have been placed in the sale this morning. The values offered are equal to those of the opening day, four weeks ago. The sale is to continue throughout the month.

Women with small feet or narrow ones may get a great bargain in fine shoes by visiting the shoe store of Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins this week. All odd pairs of shoes, remainders of lines, and custom made in women's footwear have been placed together on a table and marked at a uniformly low price. Exceptional bargains are to be found among them.

The final mark-downs have been made on the winter footwear for men and women that now are being offered at annual sale. They provide an opportunity to get the highest quality of the ready-made shoe at the price of medium grades. Men's tan waterproof calf and black French calf cork soled shoes, French calf, gun metal calf, tan Russia calf, enamel and patent leather calf and button boots with single and double soles, and heavy double soled calf tan grain calf bluchers, such footwear as ordinarily sells at prices asked only for superior goods for an exclusive trade, now come within the means of the average purchaser.

The same may be said of women's footwear, tan Russia storm boots, tan Russia calf button boots, black Russia cloth top button, black Russia lace and button, black satin button, black and tan Russia calf blucher, low shoes and satin, patent leather, brogue and colored kid slippers, all have been marked at very low figures. Even the babies have a part in the sale. Their soft little boots and ankle ties have been marked down, too. The entrances to the store are at 47 Temple place and 15 West street.

Beautiful Kermanshah rugs in soft, light colors suitable for a drawing room may be obtained at the stores of James McCreery & Co. in New York this week at great reductions. They are 9x12 and 12x18 feet in size. An extra quality of Persian Serapi rugs also are marked down. They are in unusually rich colorings suitable for drawing room, library or living room. Persian Mahals in rich all-over patterns have been reduced considerably.

Other bargains for the householder are to be found among the table and chamber linens. Irish satin damask table cloths have been radically reduced, and Irish linen hemstitched pillow cases and hemstitched huckaback towels have been marked down. Blankets and comfortable share in the general discount, making this an excellent time to lay in a supply of these things.

The new Arrow notch collar for 1912 shows several changes from former modes and is said to have advantages over other makes. It is easy to put on, easy to take off, and it is easy to tie the tie in. It is made by Cluett, Peabody & Co., of Troy, N. Y.

BOATS MUST BILL AT ST. PIERRE PORT

American and Canadian fishing vessels and other boats calling at the port of St. Pierre, St. Pierre island, must show bills of health vided by a French consular officer from the port of their clearance hereafter, according to advices received at the Boston fish bureau today.

This new regulation affects many T wharf and Gloucester fishermen. Should there be no French consular officer at the port of clearance, the vessel must show a certificate from the customs authorities which will be accepted in lieu of the bill of health.

MONEY OFFERED FOR RINK

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—As a result of the showing made by the high school hockey team, a citizen has given Charles H. Howe, principal of the high school, \$75 as the beginning of a fund for a skating rink. Principal Howe has appointed five students, Theodore Cram, Earl Beers, Everett Carleton, Arthur Flint and E. Hazen Walton, as a committee to secure a suitable field.

FACULTY TO RUN SCHOOL PAPER

After the issue of the March number of the Malden High School Oracle, that paper, which has been issued by the High School Literary Society for 24 years, will be turned over to the management of the school faculty.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LOSES

WASHINGTON.—The United States supreme court decided in favor of the government its suit against the North German Lloyd Steamship Company involving fines for making charges for re-tuning excluded aliens to Europe.

BOSTON POST CLERKS CONSIDER PLANS FOR COMING CONVENTION

Plans are being considered for the convention of the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks, which is to be held in this city next summer, the first of its kind here for 19 years. The convention will open on Labor day, when many of the clerks are on vacation. At the monthly meeting of the Postal Clerks Association of the Boston district, in the Intercolonial hall, Sunday afternoon, arrangements for the forthcoming gathering were discussed.

John A. McMahon, president, announced the general committee which comprises: J. J. Maloney, secretary; W. J. Bradbury, treasurer; J. A. Leadbetter, J. J. Bevin, J. J. O'Brien, B. B. O'Neil, T. J. Phair, J. S. Reardon, D. W. Sheehan, H. A. Westall, J. E. McDermott, William Ross, J. A. Hannon, T. F. Kerrigan, D. B. Shaughnessy, D. F. Hourihan, T. Griffin, J. J. Mulhern, T. F. Brooks, T. J. Murphy, W. J. Connors, W. H. May, R. A. Murphy, J. L. Sheehan, E. H. Powers, J. W. McDonald, C. J. Canavan, J. M. Cavanaugh, T. C. Griffiths, W. J. Keefe, J. J. Daly, D. Hartnett, J. Shea, M. J. Mahoney, J. J. Prendergast, E. Medley, B. L. Gough, C. A. Carolan, T. J. Coughlan, M. J. Hurley, W. G. Bryon, T. F. Murray, D. E. Howard, P. J. Foley, J. E. Tracey, W. H. Driscoll and B. B. Welch.

More than 700 men were present at the meeting, and in addition to the vote taken an announcement was made that the present president, John A. McMahon of Dorchester, would be a candidate for a reelection to his third term. It is expected that he will have as his opponent John A. Leadbetter, the present vice-president. The election takes place in April. It was largely through the efforts of Mr. McMahon that the national convention meeting place was made Boston.

Provision is made in this bill that clerks and carriers in first-class post-offices shall be required to work not more than eight hours a day, and their time shall not extend over a longer period than 10 consecutive hours.

The provisions of the Lloyd bill have been incorporated in the appropriation bill, thereby establishing the right of employees and organizations of employees to petition Congress or any member thereof.

The announcement made of the adoption of the recommendation of the post-office department to provide for the promotion of 75 per cent of the clerks and carriers in the \$100 a year grade was received by the clerks with great applause. The bill, if passed, will benefit over 300 in Boston.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The real estate market opens briskly for Monday with the report that Fred Holdsworth and Holmer D. Farrington have signed agreements for purchase of estate at 486-498 Harrison avenue, near Randolph street, South end, owned by Frederick P. Cabot, trustee. It consists of two four-story brick buildings, together with frame sheds and frame stables on 30,461 square feet of land, adjoining the rear of the Randolph street playground. The property is assessed for \$60,000, including \$30,500 on the land. Benjamin P. Ellis was the broker in this transaction.

Jacob Edelstein has just recorded deeds to property purchased from Harry Goldberg, consisting of two three-story brick buildings situated 367 to 373 Blue Hill avenue, corner of Intervale street, Roxbury. These buildings are occupied as stores on the street level with apartments overhead and are assessed for \$17,000, with \$2500 on 3148 square feet of land.

Mr. Edelstein also buys from the same grantor two similarly constructed buildings, numbered 391 to 395A Blue Hill avenue, assessed for \$17,300, with \$2800 on 3302 square feet of land.

PEMBERTON COTTAGES SOLD
Edward J. Ball has sold to Lena R. Finlay four cottages on Mildred street, Pemberton, Hull, with 2500 square feet of land to each. The cottages are new and not assessed, but the price was \$4300 each. William D. Parker was the broker.

An improved estate has changed ownership at 22 North Russell street, near Cambridge street, West End, Moses Leventhan having purchased from Max Glazin. There is a ground area of 2407 square feet, assessed for \$6000, which is part of the \$19,600 total tax value.

Thomas Connoughton is the buyer of a frame dwelling and 2042 square feet of land, situated at 10 Cypress road, near Muncie street, Brighton. All is valued at \$3000 with \$400 land value. Maud N. Whelan conveyed titles.

SALE AT NORTH SITUATE BEACH
A deed has been recorded in the office of the Plymouth registry transferring the title of a building lot on Collier avenue, North Sitate, from Luther G. Paul and another of Newton to Louisa P. Merritt of Sitate. The lot comprises 8075 square feet of land. The purchaser bought for investment. The transaction was made through George A. Dill of the Tremont building.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY
The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Feb. 17, 1912:

Date	Transfers	Mts. mgs.	amt. mgs.
Feb. 12	22	25	\$100,000
Feb. 13	21	25	121,525
Feb. 14	20	23	90,225
Feb. 15	28	32	217,207
Feb. 16	18	24	274,720
Feb. 17	18	22	122,550
Week's total, 1912	454	218	\$1,961,302
Week's total, 1911	429	214	\$1,810,562
Week's total, 1910	429	206	1,004,314

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange.

BOSTON (City Proper)
Annie Myers, mgs., to Myer H. Slobodkin, Hale st., d.; \$2000.
Myer H. Slobodkin to Annie Myers, Hale st., d.; \$1.
Alexander G. Grant, mgs., to Alexander G. Grant, Huntington ave.; \$1000.
City of Boston to Mass. General Hospital, Fruit and North Grove sts.; rd.; \$1.
Bridget Murphy to Charlestown Association of Boston, Sawyer st.; q.; \$1.
William M. Brown to Frederick O. Marshall, Mountfort st.; q.; \$1.
Louis Zagorin to Aristonides Zagorin, Hudson st.; w.; \$1.
Max Glazin to Moses Leventhan, North Russell st.; w.; \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Thomas L. Magras to Antonio Porcello et al., Chelsea st.; w.; \$1.
Sarah T. Libby to Mary F. Stevens, London st.; w.; \$1.

ROXBURY
Harry Goldberg to Jacob Edelstein, Blue Hill ave. and Intervale st.; 3 lots; q.; \$1.
Isabella F. Libby to Anna L. Reed, Crawford st.; q.; \$1.
Morris Rotman to Louis Stern et al., Rutten st.; q.; \$1.

DORCHESTER
Samuel E. Howe to George Francis, Howe st.; q.; \$1.
Alta R. Shapiro to Sol Wit, Kilton and Harvard sts.; q.; \$1.
Sol Wit to Annie Epstein, same; q.; \$1.
Thomas Haley to Michael F. Carroll, Freeport st.; q.; \$1.
Michael F. Carroll to Ann Haley et al., same; q.; \$1.
Samuel Rich et al. to Isaac Goldman, Quincy and Magnolia sts.; q.; \$1.
Wallington Holbrook et al. to Fred M. Wellesent, Savannah ave.; d.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Securities Real Estate Trust to Minnie M. Wood, Overlook rd.; q.; \$1.
Thomas J. Welch to Annie M. Remis, Holden st.; q.; \$1.
Securities Real Estate Trust to Annie C. Burke, Center st.; q.; \$1.
Same to Theodore F. Smith, New Haven st.; 2 lots; q.; \$1.
Warren F. Freeman to Martha M. Hansen, Murray Hill rd.; q.; \$1.
Healy Trust of Mrs. to Annie Frans, Washington st. and High View ave.; d.; \$1.

BRIGHTON
Maud N. Whelan to Thomas Connoughton, Cypress rd.; q.; \$1.

CHARLESTOWN
Frank W. Smith to James A. Nickerson, Cottage st.; q.; \$1.

HYDE PARK
Fred W. Wood et al. to William

LAWYERS
VIRGIL H. CLYMER
THOMAS W. DIXON
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
600 Oronoque Bank bldg., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DEAN & CUSHMAN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
18 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

LIX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer
FUNKSUAWAYNE, PA.

M. J. YOUNG'S \$10,000 BOND IS ACCEPTED IN DYNAMITE CASE

(Continued from page one)

mite conspiracy were recorded and transcribed.
Ortie E. McManigal's confession covering his experience as a dynamiter employed by J. J. McNamara from June, 1907, to his arrest in April, 1911.
"McManigal's confession probably will be the basis of the prosecution," said District Attorney Miller. "It has been corroborated in every detail, especially with reference to the men who, he asserts, assisted him in the transportation of the nitro-glycerin and dynamite. Hotel clerks, railroad men and wagon drivers from all over the country have verified his statements as to when and where he was in connection with particular explosions. About 300 of these witnesses were before the federal grand jury and undoubtedly more than that number will be called at the trials."

CHICAGO—John W. Irwin, formerly recording secretary of the Peoria, Ill., union of the Structural Iron Workers International Union, one of the men indicted by the Indianapolis federal grand jury, was arrested here Sunday, arraigned before United States Commissioner Mark Foote and released on a temporary bond of \$5000 until Wednesday.

CHARTERS GRANTED NEW CORPORATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters were issued last week to the following corporations:

H. M. Hansen Shoe Company, Quincy, \$50,000; Benjamin F. Hodgkinson, George W. Wheeler, Michael F. Clark, Iver Holter, Oscar Nelson, Hans M. Hansen.
The Pamott Mines Company, Boston, \$100,000; Herbert M. Parker, Sewall E. Swallow, David B. Bartlett.
Colby, Inc., Taunton, wearing apparel, \$100,000; George W. Colby, Russell C. Paige, Henry A. Walker.
Athol Ice Company, \$20,000; Archie A. Ashton, Harold A. Spencer, Percy F. Spencer, Jared P. McCumpha.
Slocumb & Greenleaf Company, Haverhill, shoe findings, \$6000; Frederick E. Greenleaf, R. Newell Slocumb, George H. Merrill.

Novelty Silk Shop, Inc., Boston, \$5000; Philip L. Buchert, Louis W. Nash, Frank M. Sawtell, Altheon N. Hunt.
New Ideal Laundry Co., Somerville, \$10,000; Roderick J. MacKenzie, James H. McGreevy, Raymond Gammon.
Comstock & Wescott, Inc., Boston, \$5000; Daniel F. Comstock, Alexander B. Comstock, William B. Wescott.
Belfast Handkerchief and Embroidery Company, Boston, \$5000; Samuel Jokosky, Jacob Kerch, Colman Kerch.
Plakias Lumber Company, Inc., Boston, \$100,000; Nicholas D. Plakias, Athanasios G. Plakias, Eftim D. Plakias, George Gerondakis, Titika Plakias, A. T. Fitzgerald.
Everest Company, Boston, mining, \$100,000; George W. Taylor, George E. Hills.
Glidden Brick Company, Boston, \$50,000; Edward C. Glidden, Herbert A. G. Lock, William A. Sutherland.
The William Carter Company, Needham, wearing apparel, \$2,500,000; William Carter, William H. Carter, Horace A. Carter.
General Aviation Company, Boston, \$50,000; Archibald A. Langill, J. W. Fleniken, Omar G. Looser.
United Service Auto Company, Boston, \$10,000; Rufus B. Skinner, Arthur L. Thomas, Lydia A. Brimmer.
Hoosac Reservoir Company, Adams, \$30,000; Charles T. Plunkett, Francis U. Stearns, Arthur B. Daniels, George B. Adams.
Bijou Spa, Inc., Boston, \$10,000; Randolph Frothingham, Robert M. Jackson, John P. Jackson, Jr.
Sample Crock Company, Inc., Boston, \$5000; Sarah M. Tuch, Joseph S. Tuch, Dora Tuch, Morris G. Tuch.
Hotel Landauers Company, Winthrop, \$250,000; Willis N. Tuller, Walter B. Hill, J. Francis Travers.
Poland Leather Company, Boston, \$300,000; Keith McLeod, Austin T. Wright, Jacob J. Kaplan.
Lynn Last Company, \$10,000; Alfred D. Fisher, Charles E. Blake, Abraham E. Goodwin.
The Samuel Knight Sons Company, Manchester, \$25,000; Frank P. Knight, George L. Knight, Lee W. Marshall.
Sterling Brush & Mop Company, Boston, \$50,000; Werner V. Taylor, Helen I. Chellis.
National Self-Winding Clock Company, Boston, \$30,000; Walter H. Kalenbach, Charles C. Bertsch, Joseph P. Reiss.
Beacon Park Carriage Company, Boston, \$3000; Wilber C. Spratt, Frank E. Trow.
The Woodburne Company, Boston, trustees; \$25,000; Laurence Minot, J. Henry Russell, Moses Williams, Jr., William Minot, Henry M. Channing.
M. E. Hall Company, Boston, leather, \$50,000; Merton E. Hall, Max Brown, Louis Brown.
Johnson Panin Leather Goods Com-

SHIPPING NEWS

Among the fishing vessels berthed at T wharf today is the new schooner Flora L. Oliver, Capt. Victor O. Oliver of Gloucester. She completed her maiden trip of 10 days on Cape Shore grounds and brought in 70,000 pounds of fresh groundfish, one of the largest catches of the day. She was built by A. D. Storey at Essex, Mass., and is of 114 gross tons.

Fresh fish was plentiful on T wharf today with 22 vessels at the pier, including two of the Numan fleet. The Richard J. Numan brought 11,400 pounds and the Elizabeth W. Numan 24,800. Other arrivals were the steamer Foam 42,500 pounds, schooners Stranger 15,300, Rose Standish 3000, Jeannette 10,500, Actor 4200, Washakie 9000, Clara G. Silva 12,500, Governor Foss 73,000, Annie & Jennie 6700, Leo 5000, Flavelle 5500, Mary C. Stanley 55,500, Jennie Gilbert 4000, Lizzie H. Stanley 55,500, Flora L. Oliver 70,000, Frances S. Grueby 80,200, Adeleine 75,500, Georgian 73,000, Elva L. Spurling 10,300, and the Morning Star 92,000. Besides the groundfish, considerable halibut was brought in. The Lizzie M. Stanley having 3500 pounds, Morning Star 1500, Georgian 600, Frances S. Grueby 300 and the Flora L. Oliver 300. Dealers prices were kept down by the abundant supply and steak cod sold for \$7.75 per hundred weight, market cod \$4, haddock \$2.25 to \$4.25, pollock \$5.50, large hake \$6.75, medium hake \$4.75 and cusk \$3.75. Halibut brought from 18 to 20 cents per pound at wholesale.

With her flag at half mast, the fishing schooner Morning Star arrived at T wharf. Remie and Luxine Doucet, two of her crew, hastened on board to announce their rescue by the schooner Governor Foss. The two men were picked up and brought here. The Morning Star cruised in the vicinity of where the men had become lost for days, but finally resumed fishing.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Newton, Abbott, Baltimore.
Tug Underwriter, Brown, Newport News, towg bgs Hauto, Bristol II and Panther Creek, from Elizabethport.
Tug Paoli, Goldrick, Portland, towg bgs Malvern, for South Amboy.
Tug Patience, Chandler, Portsmouth, N. H.
Tug Orion, Nickerson, Searport, towg bgs Boylston.

Sailed
Strs Calvin Austin, Portland, Eastport and St John, N. B.; M. E. Harper, Lynn; tug Orion, towg bgs Hauto, Salem, and Bristol II, Portsmouth; Nellie, with bg A R Co No 78, Lynn; Nonpet, Vineyard Haven; str Ned P. Walker, for Santiago; strs Ontario, Baltimore via Newport News; James S. Whitney, New York; tug Patience, Philadelphia, towg bgs J B King & Co, No 21.

Cleared
Str Megantic (Br), David, Liverpool via Queenstown.
Str Devonian (Br), Traut, Liverpool.
Str Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.
Str City of Memphis, Munson, Savannah.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Arrived—Strs Lapland, Antwerp and Dover; Guiana, Demerara and St. Thomas; Creole, New Orleans; Bermuda, Bermuda; Satilla, Sabine; Espagne, Havre; Bound Brook, Port Antonio; Wells City, Bristol and Swansea; Allemania, Port au Prince; El Oriente, Galveston.

MR. PINCHOT QUILTS LA FOLLETTE FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON—Gifford Pinchot, in a signed statement, announces that he has withdrawn his support from Senator La Follette's presidential candidacy and that he will hereafter advocate the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt.
Mr. Pinchot says that the events of the last month have made it apparent that Senator La Follette's candidacy will neither hold the progressive Republicans together nor prevent the nomination of "a reactionary Republican."
"I retain, undiminished, my admiration for the high qualities of La Follette's past services to the progressive cause," says Mr. Pinchot, "but the course which the senator has elected to pursue will not keep the progressives together, and in that course I cannot follow him."
"I shall hereafter advocate the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, whose duty I believe it is to take up the leadership of the progressive movement. The country knows that Colonel Roosevelt is a genuine progressive."

pany, Boston, \$30,000; Alfred Johnson, Ivan Banin, Jr., Ivan Banin.
H. T. Nelson Mfg. Company, Boston, notions, \$5000; Henry T. Nelson, John A. Hearn, Samuel Levy.
Wetherell Bros. Company, Boston, iron, \$10,000; Frank A. Wetherell, Lawrence H. Wetherell, Elihu G. Loomis, Ralph L. Loomis.
Maire Packer Mining Company, Boston, \$50,000; Harry A. Weston, Edgar F. Curtis, Thomas P. Munday.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 18—Arrd, bgs Lincoln, Philadelphia; Devon, South Amboy; Silver Brook, Philadelphia.
GLOUCESTER, Feb. 18—Arrd, bgs Bear Creek, Perth Amboy; Bonanza; Haverford, South Amboy.
PORTLAND, Feb. 18—Arrd, str William Chisholm, Newport News; bgs Oxford, South Amboy; tug Monocacy, Philadelphia, towg bg Buck Ridge.
PLYMOUTH, Feb. 18—Arrd, bg Black Top, Perth Amboy.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18—Arrd, strs Alantion, Huella, via Norfolk; Jungahove, Philadelphia; Necker, Bremerhaven, via New York; Essex, Providence; Somerset, Jacksonville and Savannah.
Sailed, strs Claverly, Santos, via St. Lucia; Vedamore, Liverpool; Nordvalen, Port Limon; Hermes, Norfolk; Gloucester, Boston; Manna Hata, New York; San Mateo, Boston.

NORFOLK, Feb. 18—Arrived, str Lord Sefton, Savannah for Liverpool; Chlumecky, New Orleans for Almeria, Trieste and Venice; Chr. Michelsen, St. Lucia; City of Card, Galveston for Havre; Geestmunde, Hamburg for Tampico; Monconico, Galveston for Barcelona and Genoa; Lady Lewis, do for Liverpool; Greystone Castle, for Antwerp; Strathlain, Barry.

Sailed, str Hero, Port Spain, Trin.; bg Harvard, New Bedford via Hampton Roads.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18—Arrived, strs Dania, Copenhagen via Boston; Delaware, New York; Pennsylvania; Del. Point, London; Mannheim, Rotterdam; York Castle, Cape Town; New Orleans, Providence; Persia, Boston.

PROVINCETOWN, Feb. 19—Arrived, tugs Wyoming, towg bgs Blackwood; Perth Amboy for Bucksport and Bangor; Cheektowaga, Perth Amboy for Salem, towg bg Blue Bird.

PLANNING BOARD BILL IS INDORSED AT WATERTOWN

WATERTOWN, Mass.—A majority report of the Watertown selectmen, made public today, indorses the proposed metropolitan planning commission bill which provides for a theoretical annexation under which the 38 cities and towns of the metropolitan district cooperate in the matter of improvements but retain their separate governments.
This report is signed by G. Frederick Robinson and James D. Evans. A minority report is made by P. Sarsfield Cuniff, the third member of the board, who says the other two have opposed him in everything he has tried to do.
The majority report points out that under the metropolitan plan the town could have many improvements it cannot afford to have now, and that the benefit would be mutual.

SOCIETY TO GIVE A DRAMA SOON

Nathaniel Hall Society will present "The Private Secretary" in Whittier hall, Center street, Dorchester, on Feb. 24.
The cast consists of Georgia M. Morris, Marjorie H. Bent, Anna M. Hooke, Mary Lewis Chenneth, Walker B. Holmes, Chester Kingman, Harold L. Kidd, Maynard F. Mosely, Harold P. Whitcomb and Frederick West.

TRUST COMPANY CELEBRATES

Anniversary week of the Old Colony Trust Company will be observed at the Exchange Club this evening with an informal dinner to the employees by the officers, who will dine with them. The young ladies will be entertained also.

NEW PRINCIPAL BEGINS

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Mass.—Roy A. Kane, Colby '02, began this morning as principal of the Locke grammar school, succeeding Thomas L. Barnes, who is now principal of the Wellington school at East Orange, N. J. Mr. Kane has taught two years in Springfield, Mass.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York	Feb. 21
*Atlantic, for Gibraltar-Algiers	Feb. 21
*Olympic, for Southampton	Feb. 21
Philadelphia, for Southampton	Feb. 21
Zealandia, for Liverpool	Feb. 21
*Espagne, for Dover-Antwerp	Feb. 21
President Grant, for Hamburg	Feb. 21
Philadelphia, for Southampton	Feb. 21
Florida, for Havre	Feb. 21
Chicago, for Havre	Feb. 21
*Lapland, for Dover-Antwerp	Feb. 21
Minnehaha, for London	Feb. 21
Lituanian, for Rotterdam	Feb. 21
*George Washington, for Bremen	Feb. 21
*N. Amsterdam, for Rotterdam	Feb. 21
Germany, for Naples	Feb. 21
*Lusitania, for Liverpool	Feb. 21
*United States, for Copenhagen	Feb. 21
*Celtic, for Liverpool	Feb. 21
*La Touraine, for Havre	Feb. 21
*Pennsylvania, for Hamburg	Feb. 21
Campanella, for Rotterdam	Feb. 21

Sailings from Boston

Megantic, for Liverpool	Feb. 20
Lake Erie, for Glasgow	Feb. 22
Lusitania, for Liverpool	Feb. 27

Sailings from Philadelphia

Vernon, for Mediterranean ports	Feb. 27
Prins Oskar, for Hamburg	Feb. 29

Sailings from Portland

Teutonic, for Liverpool	Feb. 24
Sicilian, for Glasgow	Feb. 29

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool

Feb. 23

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool	Feb. 23
Empress of Britain, for St. John	Feb. 23
Campania, for New York	Feb. 24

Sailings from Copenhagen

Olympic	Tues. 29
Adriatic	Tues. 29
Adm. Schley	Wednes. 21
Espagne	Wednes. 21
G. Washington	Friday 23
San Jose	Friday 23
St. Paul	Friday 23
A. W. Perry	Satur. 24

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 24

Mails for	Conveyed by	Mail closes at	Suppl. Mail closes at
Madeira, via New York and Funchal	Steamship	Boston P. O.	Boston P. O.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Azores and Madeira, via Plymouth and Cherbourg	Olympic	Tues. 29	9 p.m. 11 p.m.
Azores Islands and Madeira, via New York, Ponta Delgada and Funchal	Adriatic	Tues. 29	9 p.m. 11 p.m.
Japan, via Philadelphia and Port Antonio	Adm. Schley	Wednes. 21	4 p.m.
Europe, Egypt, West Asia, South Brazil (except Pernambuco, Paratyba, Natal, Bahia and Rio Grande do Sul), and East India, specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland and Africa (except Egypt, via Havre)	Espagne	Wednes. 21	9 p.m. 10 p.m.
Germany, letter mail only, (two cents once, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen)	G. Washington	Friday 23	9 p.m. 10 p.m.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	San Jose	Friday 23	8 a.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth and Cherbourg	St. Paul	Friday 23	9 p.m. 10 p.m.
Newfoundland, via Halifax	A. W. Perry	Satur. 24	11 a.m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of 2 cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India close Tuesday Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p. m. For other countries mails close one hour earlier, thus time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcels post, via N. Sydney N. S. thence by steamer closes daily (except Saturdays) 5:30 p. m. also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Sydney, N. S. thence by steamer, closes at 5:30 p. m. Feb. 18, March 3 and 17, and 7 a. m. Feb. 19, March 4 and 18.

Parcels post for Labrador can only be forwarded on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily except Wednesday at 12 m. and 4 and 9 p. m.

Mails for Cuba close every Wednesday at 9 p. m., forwarding on direct steamers sailing from New York every Thursday.

All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.

Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.

Parcels post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m.; Germany Friday at 5 p. m.; Italy, Monday and Tuesday at 5 p. m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 5 p. m.; Newfoundland, Tuesday and Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for	Conveyed by	Mail closes at	Suppl. Mail closes at
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only	Sanuki Maru	Seattle	Feb. 22
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Shiyo Maru	San Fran.	Feb. 23
China, Japan and Korea	Tacoma Maru	Tacoma	Feb. 26
Hawaii, specially addressed	U. S. transport	San Fran.	Feb. 29
Japan and Korea	Siberia	San Fran.	Feb. 29
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe)	Aorangi	San Fran.	Mar. 1
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Emp. of India	Vancouver	Mar. 1
Tahiti and Marquesas Islands	Mariposa	San Fran.	Mar. 4
Hawaii	Siera	San Fran.	Mar. 4

Supplementary mails, to insure forwarding, must be dropped in receptacles marked "Foreign."

Merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japanese parcels post cannot be sent via Canada.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

LARGER COUNCIL PLAN IS INDORSED

Enlargement of the Boston city council was favored by the Germantown Citizens' Association at its meeting in Saunders' hall Sunday-afternoon. Institution of a proposed metropolitan planning commission was opposed and the school committee criticized for refusing a new school building for the district.

Representative W. H. McMorrogh spoke on his bill for presidential primaries, which was indorsed, Wallace A. Glasgow, William H. McMorrogh, A. S. Parker

Weeks, Jean B. Nickerson and J. H. Chisell were appointed a committee to interview the officials of the Elevated with a view to obtaining better car service to Grove street.

LOAN TO PERSIA CONDITIONAL

NEW YORK—The British and Russian ministers have presented a note to Persia offering a short term loan of \$1,000,000 at 7 per cent, the expenditure of the money to be controlled by them. They demand the recognition of the Anglo-Russian convention by Persia and the organization of the Persian army under Anglo-Russian control, says a New York Herald Teheran despatch.

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PORT DEVELOPMENT
GIVES EAST BOSTON
PROJECTS IMPETUS

(Continued from page one)

commission for approval of various details left to the commission by the General Court. This is much the more extensive project, and has been granted right of way in the public streets, while the other proposes to run almost entirely on private property of the petitioners.

The Boston Cold Storage & Terminal Railroad Company's petition says that the proposed railroad is to have its termini both on its own property, one at the waterfront at Weeks wharf and the other at the line of the Atlantic work property, with spurs to all locks on the property of the petitioners.

It is also stated that the railroad is planned to be about nine tenths of a mile long, and the gauge 4 feet 8 1/2 inches. The amount of the capital stock is to be \$10,000, the number of shares 100, all common, and the par value \$100. The act of incorporation of the East Boston Marginal Freight railroad names as incorporators Alfred E. Cox, who is treasurer of the Atlantic Works; Jeremiah Campbell, Wendell F. Brown, Elbridge B. Anderson and George A. Sweetser. The capital stock shall not exceed \$200,000 at \$100 a share par value.

Of the capital stock, \$120,000 may be issued for constructing a railroad, from Concord and Border streets to connect with the tracks of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company on Webster street; and \$80,000 shall be held in reserve to be issued for the construction of the Chelsea creek extension.

The road may be operated by steam, electricity or any other mechanical power approved by the railroad commissioners for the transportation of freight only between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5 a. m. over the following route: From Border and Concord streets through Border street to and by a curve into Summer street, through Summer street, Lewis street and Webster street to a convenient point of connection with the Boston & Albany railroad; together with a spur track beginning at and near Maverick streets, through New street and Summer street to a connection with the main track. The company may construct such branches, sidings, spurs, switches, terminal tracks and extensions as may be authorized by the railroad commissioners, and may, subject to that board, extend its road along the south shore of Chelsea creek upon private land and flats or upon public or private highways, as may be designated by the railroad commissioners, to connect with the Boston & Albany near Bremen street, or to such intermediate terminal point between that railroad and the corner of Border and Concord streets as the railroad commissioners may designate.

The Marginal Freight road has authority to operate over tracks of the Boston Elevated company on Summer street and to have its cars hauled by the Elevated company's power. This road when built will serve a large number of industrial and commercial concerns along the East Boston waterfront. Plans filed with the railroad commissioners for the Marginal railroad are by H. S. Adams, and those for the Storage and Terminal road are by Monks & Johnson.

The petition of the storage and terminal concern is signed by Wendell F. Brown of Seitate, Richard B. Freeman of Quincy, William H. Randall of Medford, Elbridge B. Anderson of Wrentham and William O. Safford of Salem, directors under others shall be elected.

There is before the Legislature a bill accompanying a petition of George B. James of the East Boston Company for an act of incorporation for the construction of a freight and passenger railroad in East Boston and Revere, the company to be known as the East Boston Terminal Railroad Company, to be capitalized at \$1,500,000 and to have connection with existing railroads. This road would open up for business purposes large tracts of land owned by the East Boston Company. The route given in the bill is from Addison street, running northeasterly mainly over land owned by the East Boston Company, to Benevento street, thence

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across Bennington street, the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad and the Bay State street railway tracks, all at separate grades, to a point about half way between Everett street and Belle Isle inlet, thence southerly and westerly over the Winthrop branch of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad and across Saratoga street to a point half way between Washburn avenue and Belle Isle inlet, thence westerly to a point near the northern end of Wood Island park; thence dividing into two branches, one extending westerly to a point near the westerly end of Wood Island park, thence westerly and southerly to the land of the commonwealth of Massachusetts at Jeffries point; the other branch extending westerly to northwesterly, crossing a separate grade the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad at or near Neptune road, to a point at or near Porter street.

Permission is contained in the bill to connect with the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine railroads or extensions thereof, and to construct docks, wharves, stations, warehouses, elevators and industrial plants, also spurs and sidings as may be authorized by the railroad commissioners.

The powers granted by the act are to cease unless the proposed corporation shall within three years, or within such further time as may be granted by the railroad commissioners, complete and open for use in a manner satisfactory to the railroad commissioners the railroad, excepting the extension into Revere.

ERGAIR THEORY
OF BIRDS' FLIGHT
ARGUED IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The discussion on "Soaring Flight" was held at the Royal United Service Institution before the members of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain. The object of the gathering was to hear Dr. Hankin, a visitor from India, speak on something that he believes to exist in the air, and which he names "Ergair."

Dr. Hankin has spent much time in watching the flight of large birds, such as vultures in India, and he has formed an idea that birds are able to extract from the air and to transfer into power this something he calls "Ergair," and which enables them to soar perfectly motionless in the very depths of calm.

A. E. Berriman, however, said that practically no such thing as a dead-calm exists and that birds could not move without the help of wind. Indeed, the general feeling of the meeting was opposed to the theory of "Ergair."

PHYSICS TEACHERS
TO MEET SOON

Physics teachers from all over New England, comprising the Eastern Association of Physics Teachers, will hold their annual meeting at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on March 2, with business sessions in the morning and excursions of a technical nature in the afternoon. The delegates will inspect the heating and printing plant of the Christian Science Publishing Society and the refrigerating plant of the Boston Arena.

"Heat" will be the subject discussed at the morning session, at which C. H. Griswold, president of the association, will preside. Fred H. Cowan, junior master of the girls' Latin school, is the vice-president, and Alfred M. Butler of the East Boston high school is the secretary.

TRADE SCHOOL IS FAVORED

BROCKTON, Mass.—The commission appointed by Mayor Howard last year to consider establishing a trade school here has presented its report. The commission advises the school be operated independent of state control. The commission consists of Dr. A. V. Lyon, Joseph Poitras, Calvin R. Barrett, George L. Farley and Walter Pratt.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2002-2003 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

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Made to fit all sizes of tables. Made with removable slips; also extra leaves and mats of the same material. We carry a complete line of

Everything in Asbestos

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Adopted by Boston, Milton, Newton, Wellesley and other leading New England cities and towns for school use.

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SOMERVILLE—2-FAM—\$5100. Between Tremont St. and Tufts College; one of best locations in Somerville, 6 and 7 rooms, everything separate; entirely up-to-date; furnace heat; first floor \$25 and \$28; no particulars by telephone. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON, CO., 203 Washington St., Boston.

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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
TEMPLE ST. BUILDING, TEL. 223-5

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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
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Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent.
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REAL ESTATE—KANSAS
FINE 100 ACRES, well improved, near Horeland, Kans.; a good investment; one third of crop will be delivered to market; price \$7500. S. L. THOMAS, WASHINGTON, ILL.

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PORTLAND, OREGON

LET ME TELL YOU WHAT INDUCEMENTS PORTLAND, OREGON, HAS TO OFFER FOR INVESTMENTS AND FOR LOANING OF MONEY.

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7% NET
We can loan you money for 7% net on property secured by first mortgage on improved city property. Write CATHOON, MEYER & CATHOON, Inc., 1004 YEON BUILDING, ABERDEEN, WASH.

MISCELLANEOUS
10% or more

From real estate with our system; over 30,000 in use. If you desire to increase your income, please call. 101 MEX. TRAF. BLDG. INC. CO., 217 Old South Bldg., Boston; Tel. F. H. 3435.

LADY WILL HOUSE PIANO for few months for rent. 48 Westland Ave., suite 38, Boston.

ROOMS
NEWBURY ST. 9—Overlooking the Public Garden, lovely furnished room, tourists accommodated. Tel. B. B. 2187.

NEWBURY ST. 224—Well furnished room; nice quiet house for business people. Tel. B. B. 769-W.

ROXBURY, 74 Cedar St.—Nicely furnished, well heated room, very attractive; in nice locality. Tel. RO. 2195-4.

ST. STEPHEN ST. 76—Small room, large closet, hot and cold water, sunny floor, \$2 weekly.

BOARD AND ROOMS
EXCLUSIVE IN BROOKLINE

PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE. TWO CONNECTING ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH. EXCELLENT TABLE. 78 Cypress St. and 2 Wellington Ter. Tel. F. H. 1190-M.

ROOMS—CHICAGO
TO LET—One room, \$2.50; house; best transportation; Kenwood location; phone 2247. MRS. L. HENDERSON, 925 E. 44th St.

FOR RENT—Large nicely furnished front room on second floor of house, with private family. C. W. M., 1353 E. 50th St., Chicago.

FOR RENT—Large sunny room, furnished; breakfast or kitchen privileges. 938 Wilson Ave., 3d floor. Tel. Edgewater 1244.

ROOMS WANTED—CHICAGO
KNOLEWOOD—Suite of housekeeping rooms, by business woman; first class; give tel. P-2, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

OFFICES—CHICAGO
FOR RENT—Thoroughly first-class private office in law suite, sixth floor, Marquette bldg. Call or address C. W. MOGG, 1644 Marquette bldg., Chicago.

FOR RENT—Afternoon hours in practically new office in loop district. Address D-2, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS—LOS ANGELES
NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS with first-class table board. 217 East Adams St., Los Angeles.

NEW ENGLAND'S PRIDE

The New Home

A New England product recognized everywhere as the most perfect type of family sewing machine the world has ever seen.

Our Hand Sewing Machines are models of perfection. Made from the best materials, and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

You will find it very pleasant to choose your New Home. The stock is large and there are so many makes and styles that anyone is sure to find a Sewing Machine to suit both taste and pocketbook.

Adopted by Boston, Milton, Newton, Wellesley and other leading New England cities and towns for school use.

SOLD ON VERY EASY TERMS
\$2 Down \$1 Per Week (Interest)
Your Old Machine Taken as Part Payment

Warranted and Kept in Order for Ten Years.
All Makes Repaired.
Parts, Needles and Oil for all Machines.
If you are about to build let us show you our heating apparatus, quality and price second to none. See our new Gas-Cool combination range for apartments, a great space saver.

THE TER-MIN. EXIGENCIES CO.
232-294 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON, MASS.
New England agents. Also agents for Rooster Coal Briquets.

Bargains in Used Instruments
Cecilian Mahogany Player.....\$75
Mahogany Piano.....\$60
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Miller Square Piano.....\$25
Weber Upright Piano.....\$175
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Easy terms if desired.

TEL-ELECTRIC CO.
405 BOYLSTON STREET

CATNIP BALL
A Toy for Cats
10 cts. Everywhere
In a package of 50 balls of catnip, the amusement of any cat or kitten. Cats love it. Kittens love it. Will last for years. On sale at any drug store, or by mail to any address if they do not furnish them. NATIONAL PET SUPPLY CO., 174 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

THE VIRTUOSO MUSIC ROLL
Will fit your Player Piano.
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Carries a complete line of Player Piano music. Catalogue and sample orders promptly filled.

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SHOP—Try our goods. 140 Tremont St., room 614, Boston.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE—Fitting outfit consisting of job press, paper cutter, 50 fonts of new job type, 1200 lbs. book type; and all furniture. Shop at Wilmington Junction, Mass. P. O. ad. M. H. FOSKETT, N. Wilmington.

PRIVATE MILLINER, Copley Sq., will sell established business, high grade stock, at reasonable price. W. 34, Monitor Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET
TO SUBLET
Furnished or unfurnished, a most attractive apartment; sitting room, alcove, kitchen, bath, large closet. Apply to landlord. THE WADSWORTH CHAMBERS, 83 BRATTLE ST., Cambridge.

HENRYMAN ST. 108, suite 1—Ideal apartment, furnished or unfurnished, central location, electric lights, shower bath. THE BUENA VISTA.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
WE START YOU IN permanent business with us and furnish everything. We have new easy selling plans and reasonable terms. No canvassing; small capital; large profits; spare time only required; personal assistance. Write today for copy-righted plans, positive proof and sworn statements. J. M. PEARSE MFG. CO., 336 PEARSE BLDG., Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS
LELAND FARM AGENCY weekly market brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Park St.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

For Tuesday & Wednesday

SPECIAL, GEORGE WASHINGTON

TON NOVELTIES

TO AID THE CELEBRATION

ONE POUND CREAM

CANDIES, per pound

Regular 50c. FANCY HARD

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PEANUT BUTTER, fresh from

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ONDS, slightly scratched, 25c. for

300 more varieties, quality

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Soft rubber hair curler.

Ties, curls, crimps, waves

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Ladies who are too busy to do their

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Prices Reasonable Murray Hill 643

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TRACTS have no equal; sold every-

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Short Story Writing

The art of writing fiction is the most

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—M.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, factory manager, superintendent, construction contractor or estimating engineer (40), residence Dorchester. Tel. 2980. References: 3 Kneeland and experience; \$200-\$3000 per annum. Mention No. 6758, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

MECHANIC, first class, wishes steady work, 13 years experience. Address: J. B. LOWELL, 1511 Broadway, New York City, AGENCY, 407 Middlesex st., Lowell, Mass., Tel. 2980.

MILL CLERK, long experience, reliable employee; railroad office preferred. E. V. HILTON, 431 Shawmut ave., Boston, Tel. 2980.

OFFICE CLERK, residence Dorchester, 13 years experience. References: 3 Kneeland and experience; \$15-\$18. Mention 6778, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

OVERSEER wants position in steam mill, edging room in cotton print work. Address: 1511 Broadway, New York City, Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass., Tel. Oxford 2960.

PAINTER, carriage, auto, sign, shield or ornamental work (29), residence Salem, single; All references and experience. Mention No. 6758, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PIANIST AND TRAP DRUMMER, husband and wife want position together. Mention No. 1610, CITY EMP. OFFICE, 53 Central st., Lowell, Mass., Tel. 2980.

POINTER of colored man, colored, experienced, 4 years. OVELL, 1511 Broadway, New York City, AGENCY, 407 Middlesex st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PORTER, colored man would like position in hotel or restaurant. References: C. J. HANSCOME, 20 Sawyer st., Roxbury, Mass.

PORTER, first class, colored, wishes position in hotel or restaurant. References: 3 Kneeland and experience; \$12-\$14. Mention 6758, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

PROFESSIONAL MAN, with references, wishes private secretary or attendant-companion; would travel; experienced; references: 3 Kneeland and experience. Address: EDWARD BRAY, 56 Washington ave., Chelsea, Mass.

PROTESTANT, single, good habits a good character, general work in institution, or position of general concern. A. CHAMBERLAIN, 33 Myrtle st., Boston, Tel. 2980.

SALESMAN—Situation wanted as salesman or collector; 20 years' experience. H. MOODY, Whitman ct., Hartford, Conn., Tel. 2980.

SALESMAN (28), addressograph experience, or office clerk; residence Roxbury; first-class references and experience. Mention No. 6753, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SALESMAN with long experience, with any type line. JOSEPH SPINOZZI, 101 Wolworth st., Roxbury, Mass.

SALESMAN or insurance adjuster (30), with 10 years' experience; \$12-\$14 and experience; \$12-\$14; mention 6758, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SALESMAN, collector or hotel clerk, residence Roxbury, age 47, married, 13 years experience. References: 3 Kneeland and experience. Mention No. 6758, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SHIPPER or building attendant (50), married, residence Dorchester; All references and experience. Mention No. 6758, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SHIPPER-CLERK, married man, 30, strictly temperate, wants position; experience; references: 3 Kneeland and experience. Mention 6758, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

SMART YOUNG MAN (20), with good course and team, suitable for any work. E. A. EGGLE, 1 Vale st., Chelsea, Mass.

SODA MANAGER—American (25); married; will go any state; 7 years' experience. Mention No. 6758, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, 21 years experience. HENRY K. ROLLINS, 808 Wattown st., West Newton, Mass.

STONEMASON, cutter, bricklayer, 30 years experience. (38); residence Boston; \$14.00 per day; will go anywhere; the state. Mention No. 6758, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

STUDENT wants employment after 4:30 p.m.; excellent character and good education. T. TITMONT, 872 Huntington st., Appleton st., Boston. Tel. 2980.

SURVEYOR OF LUMBER (40), residence Dorchester, single; best of references; \$15-\$18. Mention No. 6765, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

TEACHER, 12 years experience, as teacher French and German, in family, class school. PROFESSOR GROMMER, 311 Broadway, New York City, AGENCY, 407 Middlesex st., Boston, Tel. 2980.

TEAMSTER desires employment on single or double team, would take any kind of team; best of references. FREDERICK, 1071 Tremont st., Roxbury, Mass., Tel. 2980.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wants position in New England; can furnish best of references; 12 years experience. Mention No. 6753, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

TRUCK DRIVER, 5 years experience on gasoline trucks; makes repairs; willing to go anywhere, best of references; and willing to travel. H. CARTER, 23 Broadway, New York City, AGENCY, 407 Middlesex st., Boston, Tel. 2980.

WATERBURY, bellboy, wants position on shore or lake for July and August. J. W. FRUIT st., Worcester, Mass.

WATCHMAN, first class, with second class references. Mention No. 6758, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

WATCHMAN, without license (50), residence East Cambridge, married; All references. Mention No. 6752, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

WORKER wanted at anything that is legitimate; opportunity wanted to make good conscientious painstaking effort; wages no objection. F. FULLER, 106 Highland ave., Fitchburg, Mass.

WRITING or clerical work wanted by experienced man; 12 years experience; reliable penman and neat writer. NORMAN C. DICKEY, 145 W. Concord st., Boston, Tel. 2980.

YOUNG MAN (22) wants work in garage as janitor; or will do work of any kind. JULIUS JOHNSON, 555 Main st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, senior of Somerville (20), 12 years experience, 12 days a night, all day Saturdays; some experience in any business. JOSEPH L. BGDILL, 121 Broadway, New York City, AGENCY, 407 Middlesex st., Boston, Tel. 2980.

YOUNG MAN having technical education in steam engineering and practical experience in mechanical work, desires position for advancement. HERBERT E. GOOD, Townbridge 11, Cambridge, Mass., Tel. 2980.

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MAN Wants to do goods and
housewoman, experience. Protec-
reference and salary wanted.
ADT. 652 Adams st. Gary,
20

wanted at once for private
employment, reference. VIL-
1029 Weyland ave. Chi-
19

wanted in millinery store;
applicant: good wages to right
place.
LILKEN CASH STORE, Cham-
20

JOBS WANTED—MALE

SALENT, experienced, 10 years
commission in office clerks
management; no formal
country anywhere. A. H.
229 1/2 Central ave. Grand
26

FILE SALESMAN, former manu-
facturing experience, good
ability, desires connection;
good ability. H. T. HEATH,
21
Elgin, Ill.

ROBE AND JOINER—Can do
any line; willing to leave
this. CARL JOHNSON, 204 W.
26

AL—Would like to locate with house in Chicago; have had

references furnished. C. H.
 Jefferson ave., Chicago. 26
 MAN and runner, two years ex-
 perience. Saltbanks and Sons, food
 company. W. P. BLACK-
 JACKSON, 21, Lockland, O. 21
 MAN, 31, position of
 clerk; experienced. Good refer-
 ence and small pay desired. R.
 Hill Prospect st., Lansing, 18
 AL, ENGINEER, technical
 experience with manu-
 facturing machinery; good
 estimating and sales, wants
 L. HADLEY, 515 68th ave.,
 Milwaukee, Wis. 22
 —Experienced on sheet steel,
 then ware, etc.; all specialties;
 4 references. REICHEL,
 10111 12th st., Detroit, Mich. 26
 (36) wishes position as
 3702 speed engines, generators
 and lines; willing to relocate.
 3702 Lake ave., Chicago. 26
 erecting or operating, steam,
 refrigerating plants; technical
 training; willing to relocate
 and references. RAGNAR CEDER-
 SALLIN st., Chicago. 22
 Practical carpenter, wants
 general contracting position.
 H. H. HADLEY, 10111 12th st.,
 Detroit, Mich. 26
 12 years' experience in
 special work from blue print,
 OSCAR BOSTROM, 831 Al-
 lough, Chicago. 19
 educated, desires change; con-
 siderable 6 years; good sales-
 man; photographer; either of-
 ficial or private work. Write
 in his position. JOHN W. TAY-
 LOR, 400 Rogers Park, Chi-
 cago. 22
 CITY wanted to represent
 business with architects, build-
 ers, St. Louis and vicinity;
 L. W. EVANS, Kansas City,
 Mo. 19
 MAN, 31, strictly temperate, 10
 years' experience in taking charge
 of a department, desires to
 subvert or take charge of
 HUBERT G. KENNEDY, 410 So.
 Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind. 21
 PHILIP (33), 13 years' expe-
 rience as workman, but would pre-
 ferend finishing. ARNE SAND-
 BLYMOUTH, Minneapolis, Minn. 26
 wanted with real estate firm
 and with extensive experience, J.
 707 Woodlawn ave., Chicago 26
 and 3126th. 20
 wanted by reliable, ambitious
 with extensive experience, de-
 sires to learn business from
 and have two months' practical
 experience. GLENN WAGNER, Grinnell,
 Iowa. 26
 wanted by young man (21); 26

s. FRANK E. WESTBURY,
ol., St. Louis, Mo. 21

experienced (35), married;
 also professional; accurate;
 can show results in any
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World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

LIGHT TRADING CONTINUES IN A NARROW MARKET

A Few Specialties and the Leaders Almost the Sole Interest of Operators—Local Stocks Steady

LONDON IRREGULAR

Trading in the New York stock market started out this morning in very much the same way it has been every day for some time past. Business was quiet and confined to a comparatively small number of securities. Reading, Steel, Union Pacific and a few specialties attracted the interest of the traders. Amalgamated Copper, Interborough preferred and American Cotton Oil were conspicuously strong during the early sales. There was some short covering in Steel which caused substantial early improvement in that issue. The tone was weak at the end of the first half hour. There was considerable trading in East Boston Land on the local exchange, stock changing hands at its previous best quotation. Copper Range was in better demand. Mayflower, Lake Copper and other local coppers improved fractionally. Trading continued in a professional, perfunctory way throughout the first half of the session. Reading opened off 1/4 at 150 1/2, went to 157 1/2 and then declined under 156. Union Pacific and U. S. Steel fluctuated narrowly. Mackay Companies opened up 1 1/2 at 83 and improved fractionally. General Electric was up a point at 158 1/2. American Cotton Oil opened up 1/4 at 50 1/2 and then dropped the fraction. Interborough preferred opened up 1/4 at 50 1/2 and advanced above 51. Mayflower on the local exchange opened up 1/4 at 9 1/2, advanced a point further and then sagged off. Osceola opened unchanged at 113 1/2 and rose more than a point. East Boston Land opened unchanged at 16, improved 1/4 and then declined to 15, improved 1/4 and then declined a good fraction. Copper Range opened up 1/2 at 52 1/2, advanced to 53 1/2 and then declined fractionally. Lake Copper gained nearly a point before midday. An advance of 2 1/2 points in St. Louis Southwestern was about the only feature of the afternoon trading in New York.

FISCAL YEAR OF NATIONAL CARBON

The National Carbon Company reports for fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last as follows:

	1911	1910
Net income	\$331,145	\$372,151
Preferred dividend	315,000	315,000
Common dividend	330,000	330,000
Balance	\$296,145	\$372,151
Deductions	241,974	43,919
Surplus	\$44,171	\$328,232

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, 7 to 13 points higher: February 9.85, March 10.02, 10.06, April 10.10, May 10.20, June 10.30, July 10.40, August 10.50, September 10.60, 10.65, October 10.70, 10.75, November 10.80, 10.85, December 10.90, 10.95.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton fair demand; prices steady. Middlings 5.80, up 3 points. Sales estimated 8000 bales, receipts 14,000, including 13,800 Americans. Futures opened quiet 1/2 to 2 1/2 up from previous close. March-April 5.62, May-June 5.63 1/2, July-August 5.63, Oct.-Nov. 5.54 1/2.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled weather, with probably light rain tonight or Tuesday.

A disturbance central this morning over northern Michigan is producing cloudy weather with light snow or rain in the lake region. Another disturbance central over Texas is producing unsettled weather with light rain or snow in the south. The weekly forecast states that the weather in the north will be cloudy with moderate temperatures for this section during the entire week.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 32; 12 noon 40; 4 p. m. 40
Average temperature yesterday 37.74.

IN OTHER CITIES
Buffalo 48; Albany 48; Pittsburgh 48; New York 48; Philadelphia 48; Washington 48; St. Louis 48; Chicago 48; San Francisco 48; Portland 48.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:30; Length of day 10:44; Sun sets 5:20; High water 12:08 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated	65 1/2	66	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Ar Chem	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Ar Chem pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am Bk & Tr Corp	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Am Bk & Tr Corp pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Can	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am Car Foundry	51	51	51	51
Am Car Foundry pf	115	115	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Ice	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Am Smelting	72	72 1/2	71 1/2	72
Am Sugar	119	119	118 1/2	119
Am T & T	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Am Woolen	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Woolen pf	67	67	67	67
Am Writing Pa pf	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am Writing Pa pf pf	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Atchafalpa	104	104	104	104
Atchafalpa pf	104	104	104	104
Atchafalpa pf pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Both Steel	29	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Both Steel pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Brooklyn R T	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Brooklyn R T pf	231	231	230 1/2	230 1/2
Central Leather	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Central Leather pf	87	87	87	87
Ches & Ohio	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Ches & Ohio pf	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Ches & Ohio pf pf	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Ches & Ohio pf pf pf	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Chicago Traction pf	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Con Gas	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Con Products	139	139	139	139
Con Products pf	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Del & Lack	550	550	550	550
Denver	21	21	21	21
East St & W	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
East St & W pf	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Genl Electric	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Genl Electric pf	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Gold Motor Co pf	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Gold Motor Co pf pf	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gr Nor pf	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Gr Nor pf pf	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Inter-Met	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Inter-Met pf	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Int Pump	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Kan & Tex	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Lackawanna Steel	30	30	30	30
Lehigh Valley	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Lehigh Valley pf	153	153	153	153
Mackay Cos	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Mackay Cos pf	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Missouri Pacific	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Missouri Pacific pf	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Nat Enameling	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Nat Enameling pf	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
N Y Central	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
N Y Central pf	138	138	138	138
Norfolk & Western	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Norfolk & Western pf	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Pacific Mail	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Pacific Mail pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Pennsylvania	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Pitt & St L	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Ray Copper	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Reading	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Reading pf	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Rock Island	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Rock Island pf	73	73	73	73
Rock Island pf pf	33	33	33	33
St L Southwestern	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Texas Pacific	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Third Ave L	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Toledo St L W	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Toledo St L W pf	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Union Pacific	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Union Pacific pf	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
United Fruit Co	56	56	56	56
U S Rubber	51	51	51	51
U S Rubber pf	110	110	109 1/2	110
U S Steel	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
U S Steel pf	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Va-Car Chem	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Western Union	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Westinghouse	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Wheeling & L E	5	5	5	5
W & L E pf	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
W & L E pf pf	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2

LOCAL RATES FOR MONEY REPORTED A TRIFLE FIRMER

Local money conditions are just a trifle firmer. Banks are generally well loaned up and report a good demand from their own people. For this reason Boston banks are not large buyers of outside paper, but money brokers are large sellers to New York and the middle West. In the latter section there is a free market for the best six months' paper at 3 1/2 per cent. Banks and other financial institutions, as well as investors, have purchased freely of short-term notes and bonds, particularly the former. There has also been a good foreign demand for our short-term active borrower on revenue bonds since Jan. 1, principally in its own market, but also on the other side. It has secured May money on the basis of 3 1/2 per cent and larger maturities at 3 3/4 per cent. Showing that corporations are taking advantage of the plentiful supply of loanable funds to bring out many delayed issues and place themselves in position to carry on new work, the total authorized capital issues within the past 10 days approximated \$215,000,000, while new securities issued or about to be placed on the market aggregated about \$80,000,000. In January the authorizations footed up \$516,892,675, while the output of capital issues broke all preceding records for the opening month of any year, amounting to \$340,892,896. Under the circumstances, February promises to be another big month in this respect. The president of one of Boston's largest financial institutions says: "I begin to feel quite encouraged over the monetary outlook. We are quite well loaned up. It is a seasonal firmness. After April the tone may ease again. I am asking 3 1/2 per cent for six months' money as against 3 1/2 per cent recently. Call money is still in good supply." On call money rates from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent; mostly 2 1/2 per cent to quick borrowers. Time money is quoted at 3 1/2 per cent for short dates and 3 3/4 per cent for six months. The best outside commercial paper is selling at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent, with sales mostly outside of this city. In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 2 1/2 per cent. Time money is quiet and very few large loans are being made. Rates are 2 1/2 per cent for 90 days, 3 per cent for four months and 3 1/2 per cent for five and six months. Commercial paper is in fair demand. Choice four to six months' names are quoted at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. E. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	High	Low	Close
Wheat	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
May	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
July	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Sept	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Nov	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Dec	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Jan	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Feb	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Mar	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Apr	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
May	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
June	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
July	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Aug	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Sept	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Oct	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Nov	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Dec	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Jan	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Feb	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Mar	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Apr	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
May	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
June	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
July	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Aug	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Sept	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Oct	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Nov	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Dec	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Jan	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Feb	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Mar	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Apr	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
May	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
June	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
July	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Aug	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Sept	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Oct	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Nov	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Dec	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Jan	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Feb	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Mar	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Apr	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
May	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
June	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
July	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Aug	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Sept	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Oct	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Nov	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Dec	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Jan	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Feb	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Mar	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Apr	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
May	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
June	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
July	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Aug	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Sept	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Oct	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Nov	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Dec	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Jan	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Feb	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Mar	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Apr	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
May	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
June	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
July	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Aug	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Sept	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Oct	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Nov	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Dec	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Jan	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Feb	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Mar	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Apr	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
May	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
June	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
July	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Aug	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Sept	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Oct	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Nov	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Dec	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Jan	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Feb	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Mar	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Apr	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
May	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
June	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
July	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Aug	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Sept	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Oct	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Nov	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Dec	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Jan	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Feb	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Mar	1.00 1/2	1.00	1.00 1/2
Apr	1.00		

Latest Market Reports :- Events of Interest to Investors

CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN BONDS AND SHORT TERM SECURITIES

Various Corporations Taking Advantage of Ease in Money Market to Provide for Impending Requirements—Institutional Buying

NEW YORK—While the volume of dealings in railway and other bonds and investment securities as measured by the records of the stock exchange last week was only moderate and in fact not quite up to the average, the situation as gauged by the large syndicate and over-the-counter transactions, shows continued activity. Railway and other corporate managers are taking advantage of the continued extraordinary ease in money to provide for impending requirements and there is a remarkable continued inquiry for good municipal bonds and for all forms of short term notes and other similar obligations.

Following the announcements of an issue, actual or impending, of an aggregate of \$40,000,000 of short-term notes, including the Chicago Northwestern, the Atchison and the Erie, it is intimated that a prominent banking syndicate here will take a considerable proportion of a Japanese loan of \$45,000,000. New York's proportion being about one fourth.

About the middle of last week announcement was made that the directors of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company had authorized an issue of \$100,000,000 of first terminal uniting bonds. The initial issue of about \$7,500,000, after the general issue has been ratified by the stockholders, is expected to be quickly absorbed. The feature of the great demand for short-term obligations of railroads and other corporations is the inquiry for obligations running not longer than two or three years.

The latest reports are that New York city municipal authorities have not yet decided upon the expected offering of \$50,000,000 or thereabouts of bonds. As heretofore, the continued ease in money renders the matter of such bond issue by the city less pressing than under ordinary circumstances would be the case. New York city bonds are in good request and this is true of issues of municipalities throughout the country.

The pressure of unemployed money is reflected also in unusual efforts by banks, trust companies and other institutions to secure prime mercantile paper. The supply of choice paper is still below the ordinary and rates are at about minimum record figures, not only in New York and at other eastern centers, but also throughout the great interior distributing centers. Operations in investment securities are facilitated by the abundance of capital at low rates, the more cheerful sentiment which is beginning to be felt regarding the outlook for business independent of the political uncertainties and the dullness in the stock market.

There appears to be a feeling in usually well informed quarters that activity and improvement in prices of stocks and investment securities is likely to mark the early autumn this year and meantime there is evidence of a disposition to absorb securities on declines in prices. Confidence is also strongly based upon our international trade position, which has been still more clearly defined by the reports of our foreign commerce for January. A feature of the bond market has been a revival in a number of issues such as Denver & Rio Grande refunding 5s, Southern Pacific terminals and Oregon-Washington 4s.

Foreign investors are confidently expected to promptly absorb the issue of \$12,000,000 Lake Shore notes placed in Paris about a year ago; which are about to be renewed.

As stated, the daily totals of transactions in bonds on the New York stock exchange have averaged below the previous week as well as below the corresponding week of last year. Strength was apparent last week in American Telephone & Telegraph collateral 4s, Armour 4 1/2s, Central Vermont 4s, Denver & Rio Grande refunding 5s, Du Pont 4 1/2s, Erie convertible 4s, B. Pacific Telephone & Telegraph 5s, United States Steel sinking fund 5s, Wabash refunding 4s, Westinghouse Manufacturing 5s, Third Avenue refunding 4s, when issued and others. There was shading from the best prices in Atlantic Coast Line 4s & N. 4s, Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3 1/2s, Bethlehem Steel 5s, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4s, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, Chicago & Great Western 4s, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific collateral 4s, Interborough Metropolitan 4 1/2s, Metropolitan Street Railway adjustment 5s, New York Central L. S. 3 1/2s, and others.

Bonds were active and irregular on the curb. The largest business transacted was in Norfolk & Western convertible 4s, Rock Island debenture 5s, New York, Westchester & Boston 4 1/2s, and New York city 4 1/2s. Pacific Gas & Electric 5s, recorded slightly. Copper bonds displayed activity, including Inspiration Consolidated 6s. This issue of inspiration strength receded about a point, Mason Valley 6s, fluctuated within a range of about five points. Ray Consolidated 6s, were a shade firmer.

PRINT CLOTH MARKET STEADY, PRICES FIRM

FALL RIVER—There has been no break yet in the new activity in the print cloth market. The sales last week were not so large as those of the preceding week, but they exceeded the production, the total being 250,000 pieces. One hundred thousand pieces were spots. Manufacturers have insisted upon full-quoted prices, and have had no difficulty in securing them when buyers needed goods. Sales ahead were for delivery in March, April and May, neither buyers nor manufacturers being inclined to extend further, owing to the uncertain cotton market. Buyers would feel more free if they knew that cotton was to stay up; manufacturers fear that it is to stay up. Twills, satens and wide odds were sold quite freely. There was less demand for narrow goods. Plain wide and narrow goods sold very largely odds. The market is bare of spot goods of many styles, and very few are to be had for nearby delivery at any price. Manufacturers holding lots of a few styles that were in especially good demand had no difficulty in securing advances in prices, though these advances were limited to one sixteenth of a cent. Many buyers showed early scanty provision had been made for needs of the near future. The week closed with the demand still active.

Quotations are as follows: 28-inch, 64x64s, 3 1/2 cents; 28-inch, 64x60s, 3 1/2 cents; 27-inch, 64x60s, 3 cents; 27-inch, 56x56s, 2 11/16 cents; 27-inch, 56x52s, 2 9/16 cents; 38 1/2-inch, 64x64s, 4 1/2 cents; 39-inch, 68x72s, 5 1/4 cents.

Curtailed by the cotton cloth mills amounted to 70,000 pieces. Uneasiness and dissatisfaction among the operatives and occasional small strikes are checking operations somewhat, but are more seriously considered for what they seem to promise for the future.

OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY
OTTAWA—The Ottawa Electric Railway Company has announced an issue of new stock to the extent of \$600,000 to cover expenditure for extensions, new rolling stock and an auxiliary steam plant. This practically brings the company's stock up to the authorized capital of \$5,000,000. The new issue is available to shareholders at par on the basis of one share of new stock to two shares held of the old.

THE SUGAR MARKET
NEW YORK—Local refining sugar market: Arbuckle Bros. quoted 5 1/2c less the usual cash discount but with shipments indefinitely delayed. All other quoted 4 1/2c, raw markets unchanged. London beet unchanged; February and March 16s. 3d., May 16s. 5 1/4d.

WHY DIVIDEND WAS REDUCED

NEW YORK—Secretary Sweeney of Federal Mining & Smelting Company writes, preferred stockholders in reference to reduction of dividend from 7 per cent to 6 per cent rate.

"Since recent passage by the House of the Underwood bill, reducing the tariff on lead, price of that commodity has fallen from approximately \$4.35 to \$3.95—\$4 per 100 pounds. While the rise of silver has to some extent offset the loss in lead it is doubtful whether at the above price of lead this company can earn for this quarter the dividend payable March 15. This dividend must be declared at the present time, although not payable until March 15. It is usually the middle of a month before we know our earnings for the preceding calendar month, and February is a short month, having two holidays and only 29 days. The executive committee, under these circumstances, deemed it wise to reduce the dividend payable on March 15 from 7 per cent to 6 per cent.

"The Underwood bill is now before the Senate finance committee. From the standpoint of this company it is to be hoped that Congress will not modify the present lead schedule."

FINANCIAL NOTES

Kingston, Jamaica, special states that there is a marked investment of American money in Jamaica at this time, principally in banana estates.

So far in 1912 security issues on the London market have been smallest of any corresponding period since 1907 and less than one third that of 1910 or 1911.

In less than a decade the Pennsylvania railroad has spent \$150,000,000 on tunnel work and for account of Long Island railroad, in boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens.

The proceeds of the \$8,000,000 serial 5 per cent notes sold by Studebaker Corporation, maturing \$400,000 semi-annually for 10 years, will be used for refunding and involve no increase in the company's debt. Notes will be offered in New York and London.

UTAH HULL REPAINTED
The hull of the dreadnought Utah, which was placed in dry dock at the Charlestown navy yard Saturday afternoon, is being inspected and will be repainted with copper paint and the vessel undocked Wednesday, if possible.

LARGE STRUCTURAL CONTRACT
NEW YORK—Contracts for 14,400 tons of structural material will be let within two days for the power house of the New York Edison Company.

GREAT ELECTRICAL ENTERPRISES AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENT

Three of the Five Big Companies Are Located Within United States—Other Two Are in Germany

COMPARISONS MADE

To Americans accustomed as they are through years of illustration to statistical supremacy, the statement may not seem particularly surprising that the United States possesses three of the five great electrical companies of the world.

Expressed in figures the United States is the habitat of General Electric, Western Electric and Westinghouse Electric, doing collectively a gross business of \$170,000,000. The two great foreign companies, the Allgemeine and Siemens & Halske, are both German concerns, with a combined gross business of between \$120,000,000 and \$130,000,000.

In order of gross sales the five leading electrical companies of the world rank: General Electric, Allgemeine Gesellschaft, Western Electric, Siemens & Halske and Westinghouse Electric.

It is so seldom an opportunity is presented of getting a bird's eye view of the world leaders in a big industry that the following table showing gross sales, capital stock, bonded debt, total investment of each of the five big electrical manufacturing corporations of the world is of peculiar interest:

	Gross Sales	Capital Stock
General Electric	\$171,475,000	\$65,180,000
Allgemeine	125,000,000	30,000,000
West. Electric	125,000,000	30,000,000
Siemens & Halske	125,000,000	30,000,000
Westinghouse	125,000,000	30,000,000

"Twelve months' proportion of a thirteen-month fiscal year.

It might perhaps have been expected that Germany with its immense scientific punch and big body of highly trained engineering experts would have led the world as a producer of electrical goods. But American ingenuity and business acumen, coupled with Yankee love of being up to date have been more than equal to German enterprise. Germany does of course dominate the balance of Europe as an electrical producer. This is perhaps one reason why Westinghouse and General Electric have made so little headway in Europe outside of England and France. Outside of Germany there are no great electrical concerns in Europe comparing with either of the two big German producers.

Net earnings of General Electric only are able to get above the \$10,000,000 mark.

The real point is of course the percentage of net earnings on total investment. On this basis the showing of each of the five big companies is as follows:

	Total Investment	Net Earnings
General Electric	\$171,475,000	\$10,000,000
Allgemeine	125,000,000	\$5,000,000
West. Electric	125,000,000	\$5,000,000
Siemens & Halske	125,000,000	\$5,000,000
Westinghouse	125,000,000	\$5,000,000

Siemens & Halske makes the best showing, followed closely by General Electric, while Western Electric and Allgemeine are practically tied.

It is interesting to note how much the ratio of gross sales to property investment varies. Allgemeine does over 82 of gross for each \$1 of property. Western Electric does 1.3 times as much gross as fixed investment. Allgemeine 1.1 times as much, while General Electric has 100 of plant for each \$70 of gross. Westinghouse shows up rather unfavorably with \$2 of investment for each \$1 of gross sales. This is of course a reflection of a large foreign investment, not very profitable.

NAVAL STORES

Turpentine continues slow of sale with the limited movement wholly of a routine character and the quotation 5 1/2c ex-ward.

Rosin—Quiet conditions to prevail throughout the market, and quoted prices remain somewhat nominal in the absence of important demand. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common 6.75, Gen Sam E 6.85, graded 7.00, D 7.00, F 7.10, G 7.15, H 7.25, I 7.30, K 7.40, M 7.75, N 7.85, WG 7.90, WW 8.00.

Tar and pitch—The demand continues slow and the market remains dull with quotations nominally unchanged at \$5.30 @ 5.75 for tar and \$4.45 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 47 1/2c. Sales 150, receipts 163, exports 207, stock 27,632. Rosin firm. Sales 630, receipts 1039, exports nil, stock 93,799. Prices: WW \$7.35, WG \$7.30, N \$7.25, M \$7.20, K \$7.10, I \$6.75, H \$6.75, G \$6.72 1/2, F \$6.72 1/2, E \$6.70, D \$6.67 1/2, B \$6.65.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, firm \$5.90. Spirits quiet. Machine 40 1/2c. Tar firm \$1.90. Turpentine firm, hard \$3.50, soft \$4.50, virgin \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 34s 9d; rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s 9d; rosin, American fine, quiet at 18s 9d.

MARKED CHANGE CHARACTERIZES TRADE CURRENTS

WASHINGTON—The marked change which has characterized trade currents into and out of the United States in recent years is illustrated by figures showing the relative imports and exports of representative articles of foreign commerce in the calendar year 1900 compared with 1911, prepared by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor. They show a much greater growth in exports than in imports, the latter in many instances being in 1911 but little above and, in some instances, actually below the figures of a dozen years earlier. Foodstuffs offer the most important exception to the general rule of increased exports and decreased or but slightly increased imports. Copper, while showing increased exports, also shows increased imports during the period under review.

Cement, for example, showed in 1900 imports aggregating 955,000,000 pounds, compared with exports of only 38,000,000. By 1911 imports had fallen to less than 100,000,000, while exports had risen to 1,191,000,000. In 1900 the country imported 135,000,000 and exported less than 1,000,000 pounds of tin plate. In 1911 imports had decreased to 32,000,000 while exports had advanced to 138,000,000 pounds. This is typical of the general group of iron and steel manufactures. In the period from 1900 to 1911 imports under that head only increased from \$20,000,000 to \$29,000,000, while exports increased from \$130,000,000 to \$250,000,000, a gain of only \$8,000,000 in imports and of \$120,000,000 in exports.

Of leather and manufactures thereof imports have remained practically stationary since 1900, while exports have grown from \$27,000,000 to \$57,000,000.

Of copper pigs, bars and ingots there is a large movement, both into and out of the country, the balance of trade being on the export side, the gains in 12 years having been 197,000,000 in imports and 440,000,000 in exports. These heavy imports of copper into the United States, the world's largest producer of that article, are due chiefly to our superior facilities for smelting and refining.

The increased domestic consumption of meat and dairy products and the decreasing surplus available for exportation are shown by a comparison of imports and exports in 1911 with those of 1900. During this 12-year period imports of this class of articles increased from \$3,000,000 to \$14,000,000, while exports decreased from \$187,000,000 to \$160,000,000.

The following table illustrates the changes in trade movements of representative articles and the extent to which imports and exports of certain articles have increased or decreased in the period from 1900 to 1911.

	1900	1911
Raw cotton	88,314	222,517
Wool and steel	20,130	29,250
Meat and dairy product	3,187	14,109
Headstuffs	2,251	15,130
Other raw	92	29,172
Copper, pigs, ingots, etc.	11	55,211
Wood and manufactures	55	52,360
Leather and manufactures	13	57,000
Cotton manufactures	43	21,696
Fruits and nuts	19	11,442
Autos and parts	41	2,200
Paper and manufactures	8	10,138
Iron rubber and affrs.	30	8,800
Furs and furskins	2	4,600
Fertilizers	2	6,111
Flax and manufactures	4	5,500
Silk and manufactures	62	99,300
Wool manufactures	16	1,162
Wool, raw	19	1,162
Clocks and watches	2	3,373

*1902.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 19)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House, Essex.

Columbus, O.—A. V. Holbrook, Tour.

Louisville, Ky.—J. W. Quest of Stucky.

Quest & Co., Inc., Golden, E. S.

Philadelphia—George DeCou of DeCou Bros., with friends.

Porto Rico—Rogee Gonzalez, U. S.

Portland, Ore.—H. Blum.

San Francisco, Cal.—Chester Williams of Williams, Martin & Co., 135 Lincoln st.

San Francisco, Cal.—M. S. Nickelsburg of Cal. Nickelsburg, Leuz.

St. Louis, Mo.—A. Epstein, U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS
Auburn, N. Y.—W. A. McCarthy of Dunn, McCarthy Co., Essex.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Harvey Bates of England Walter Co., with friends.

St. Louis, Mo.—J. T. Pettis of Roberts, Johnson & Rand, Parker.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 376,484 head, an increase of 15,315 head and they were 63,647 head more than a year ago. Arrivals of hogs were 21,583 head more than during the previous week and exceeded the arrivals of the same week last year by 51,900 head.

Receipts of cattle were 6291 head more than those of the preceding week and were 451 head heavier than a year ago. Deliveries of sheep fell off 11,480 head for the week, but they were 12,296 head more than during the same period of 1911.

BOSTON LOANING RATES

Boston loaning rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated 2, Telephone 2, Steel 2, North Butte 2 to 3 per cent.

LUMBER INTERESTS ARE CONFIDENT OF FUTURE BUSINESS

Present Conditions Very Quiet but Prices Are Firm on the Expectation of Early Revival of Activity

WHOLESALE PRICES

Lumber interests are more concerned about future business than they are with present trade. For that reason they entertain a feeling of confidence. Spring is near at hand and building plans now under way indicate fair activity when the season opens. Prices have a tendency to firmness on account of the favorable prospects entertained.

A New York special says: While trading in the wholesale lumber market was quiet, prices held fairly steady on all descriptions. Building operations, according to the New York Commercial, are practically at a standstill and little improvement is expected for several months. However, the outlook is bright and dealers are firm in their views. Supplies are liberal, especially in hemlock and spruce grades. Hardwoods are meeting with a routine call, and prices are steady as quoted. Lath are dull and featureless.

Prices quoted below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin:

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments:
Frames, 9-in. and under, \$24 @ 24.50;
10 and 12-in., \$26 @ 26.50; random, 2x4, \$22 @ 22; 2x3, \$20.50 @ 21; 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, \$20 @ 21; 2x8, \$22 @ 23; 2x10, 2x12, \$23.50 @ 25. Boards, spruce, 5-in. and up, \$19; matched spruce, 12ft., \$22.50; hemlock, 12, 14, 16 ft., \$20; bundled, furring, clipped to lengths, \$19.50 @ 20.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles, extras, \$3.60; clears, \$3.25 @ 3.35.
Laths, spruce, 1 1/2-in., \$3.85 @ 4; 1 1/4-in., \$3.50.
Clapboards, spruce, 4-foot extras, \$50; clears, \$48.

SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4, Arkansas and long leaf pine, partition B, No. 2 common, 1x6, \$19.50 @ 20; 1x8, \$20.75 @ 21; flooring, edge grain A, \$30.50 @ 31; grain B, \$30 @ 31; grain C, \$31.50 @ 33; flat grain A, \$28 @ 29; grain B, \$29.50 @ 30.

N. C. Pine—Edge rough, 4x4 under 12-inch, \$30 @ 30.50; partition No. 1, 1x13-16, 3x4, \$30.75 @ 31.50; roofers, 6-inch, \$19.50 @ 20; roofers, 8-inch, \$20.50 @ 21.

Cypress, 1s and 2s—1-inch, \$40 @ 47; 1 1/2, 1 1/4 inch, \$48 @ 49; 2-inch, \$50.25 @ 51.25; 3-inch, \$59 @ 61. No. 1 shop: 1-inch, \$29 @ 29.50; 1 1/4, 1 1/2 inch, \$35 @ 37; 2-inch, \$37.75 @ 38.75.

HARDWOODS

1s and 2s
Ash, brown, 1-inch, \$55 @ 56; 1 1/4, 1 1/2 inch, \$60 @ 61.
Basawood, 1-inch, \$43 @ 45.

Birch, red, 1-inch, \$54 @ 56; sap, 1-inch, \$42 @ 44.
Cherry, 1-inch, \$60 @ 65; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, \$103 @ 110; 2-inch, \$115 @ 120.

Chestnut, 1-inch, \$33 @ 35.
Maple, 1-inch, \$37 @ 41.
Oak: White, quartered, 1-inch, \$88 @ 87; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, \$88 @ 90; plain, 1-inch, \$34 @ 38; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, \$56 @ 60.

Walnut, 1-inch, \$115 @ 120.
Whitewood, 1-inch, \$61 @ 63; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, \$64 @ 66.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Upper, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$100; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$110; 4-inch \$115.
Selects, 4-4 875; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 \$90; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$100; 4-inch \$107.

Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 875; 2-inch \$78; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$95.
No. 1 cuts, 4-4 inch \$55; 5-4 \$64; 6-4 inch \$65; 8-4 inch \$68; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$80.

No. 2 cuts, 4-4 inch \$38; 5-4, 6-4 inch \$53 @ 55; 8-4 inch \$67; 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$75; stained saps, 1 to 2-inch \$50 @ 60; shaly clears, 1 to 2-inch \$49 @ 60.

Barn board—10-inch D & M. No. 1 \$41; 8-inch D & M. No. 1 \$39; 10-inch D & M. No. 2 \$35.50; 8-inch D & M. No. 2 \$34.

MINERAL LANDS' ANNUAL REPORT

The St. Mary's Mineral Land Company's annual report for year ended Dec. 31, 1911, shows:

	1911	1910
Total receipts	\$298,800	\$274,010
Total expenses	717,633	248,430
Cash on hand	81,293	368,560

Sales during the year included 1,078 acres wood and timber for \$14,803.

The real property of the company Dec. 31, 1911, consisted of 83,427 acres besides the mineral rights to 14,039 additional acres.

During the year 1911 the company made no sales of land.

COAL RECEIPTS IN CHICAGO
CHICAGO—Receipt coal points report railroad embargoes in certain directions until congestion is relieved. Chicago is getting 15 per cent to 20 per cent more coal than normal and northwestern markets are soft. Storage buying is generally persistent.

WESTERN MONEY RATES CONTINUE ON EASY BASIS

CHICAGO—The western money market remains easy and moves along in about the same channels which have characterized it for some weeks past. There are no indications of a betterment in the near future. It was the quite general belief among leading bankers a few weeks ago that firmer rates would prevail during the latter part of the current month in anticipation of the March 1 settlements, but the most of them now seem to have abandoned the hope. The condition, of course, is the result of the hesitancy on the part of general business interests to push ahead and the inertness in that direction is causing the plethora of funds in all directions. It is just a case of wait, as the fundamental conditions are admitted to be sound by all authorities.

At all of the large western financial centers deposits have been piling up rapidly for weeks and in a number of them the aggregation of funds is now the largest ever reported. The foregoing is especially noted in the Chicago market. A large part of the gain is due to the increased balances of country banks that have less than normal demand for money in their own localities.

Call and time loans on collateral range from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per cent in this market, but the best borrowers easily command 4 per cent or lower rates. Several of the larger banks are reported to be fair buyers of commercial paper, the highest class easily going at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent and some very good paper is said to have been disposed of at 4 per cent.

Owing to the dullness of general conditions, the supply of paper is not excessive at this time.

DIVIDENDS

Royal Bank of Montreal declared quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable first April, record first March.

Wisconsin Central has declared regular semi-annual preferred dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 12.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Company has declared a dividend of \$5 a share (par \$50), payable March 15 to stock of record of Feb. 20.

The Ohio Oil Company has declared a dividend of \$1.25 per share (par \$25), payable March 20 to stock of record Feb. 24.

Lake of the Woods declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 22. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred has been declared.

The Bonanza Copper mine, located in Alaska, has made an initial disbursement to shareholders of \$1,000,000. J. P. Morgan and associates are credited with holding slightly more than a majority of stock. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Guggenheim interests hold a majority of remaining shares. Declaration of dividend has been made possible by recently completed Copper River

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

GARDEN CITY WORK
INTERESTING WORLD
AND MAIL FLOWS IN

Town Planning Association
Said to Be Reaping Fruits
of Thirteen Years' Work
and Extension Is Planned

LETCHEWORTH PAYS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Garden Cities and Town Planning Association held a meeting lately in Carpenter's hall, London Wall, when Mr. Justice Neville took the chair.

The president said that from all parts of the world inquiries and requests for help and advice were coming in to the association. On one day alone letters had been received from Johannesburg, Sydney, Rome, Milan and Berlin. Thus the aim of the association was being fulfilled, but if their work was really to benefit the world as much as they desired, more money must be had, and he appealed to the members to endeavor during the year to do their best to enlarge the scope of the association in this direction.

Cecil Harcourt, who is the chairman of the council, speaking on the progress of the movement said that the association had now completed its thirteenth year of existence and was to be congratulated on being housed in commodious and useful premises.

The Letchworth Company have now emerged on a definite paying basis. This charming garden city has already a population of 9,000, whilst not fewer than 28 factories have been established there. It might be called the first fruits of the movement and everything that the association could do had been done for it.

Although the association is deeply attached to the garden city ideal, yet they were not insensible to the charms of the garden suburb which is springing up all over the country. In all 37 of these were actually in existence, or in the course of building at the present time.

Letchworth is only 34 miles from London and yet half the dwellers in London did not know of its existence. The federal government of Australia was about to build a new capital. They sent requests for assistance to this country; they wanted good ideas and good plans. A former Letchworth man is assisting in the town planning of Winnipeg, which indicates that the movement is spreading from the Letchworth center to most parts of the globe.

"Except for gross architectural vandalism," Professor Adshad said, in a paper on "The Improvement of London," "which had been perpetrated, the greater portion of London was still preserved to us as an heirloom of artistic completeness."

FRENCH MINISTER
WILL SEE AIRMEN
TWICE IN MONTH

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—M. Millerand, minister for war, received recently the military airmen who are about to start for Morocco. M. Millerand assured them of the interest taken in aviation by the government and promised that sufficient grants would be voted to enable France to maintain her position as leading nation as regards aeronautics.

It is understood that the minister for war will hold a reception every fortnight at which the military airmen will be able to see the minister for war and explaining to him the various points upon which they consider the assistance of the government might be given with advantage.

INDIA PROVINCES
TO HAVE COUNCIL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is understood that the bill which will be laid before Parliament to give effect to the administrative changes announced by the King-Emperor in his speech at Delhi, will include one provision of importance which was not referred to in that speech. This is the provision of a legislative council for the central provinces, which are at present and will continue to be administered by a chief commissioner. Hitherto a province under a chief commissioner has not been provided with a legislative council, so that the new arrangement is a decided departure from established precedent.

The province of Assam also, which ceases to form part of the larger province of eastern Bengal and Assam, will have a legislative council, so that it will continue to exercise the privileges which belonged to it under its recent status.

TAXI STRIKE PICTURESQUE
WITH ESCORTS OF CAVALRY

Cuirassiers escorting taxicabs in Paris during disturbances arising from strike

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The taxicab is by no means as popular in Paris as on the other side of the channel. The cocher of the Paris streets was even more of an autocrat in his day than the London hansom driver, and a dispute with him was a hazardous undertaking. Nor has he fallen so completely from his great estate as his English confrere. To a large extent he still disputes the traffic of the boulevards and where he and the chauffeur meet in rivalry, he proves that he has by no means lost his command of language.

The determination of the government

to support the claim of right to work by the chauffeurs who did not join the recent strike, made the streets of Paris more picturesque than usual. Armed gendarmes, humorously described as M. Lepine's footmen, sat on the boxes of every taxicab plying for hire, while escorts of cuirassiers and of the garde republicaine could be seen surrounding the cabs as they entered and came away from the various garages.

A French journalist described the scene as the revenge of the horse, who was employed in preventing the chauffeurs on strike from interfering with those who still desired to take the cabs upon the streets.

KAISER INTERESTED
IN WIRELESS PLANT
FOR AVIATOR'S USE

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—The Kaiser is much interested in the invention of a young German engineer for sending wireless messages from an aeroplane. It is said to be the perfecting of a receiver and transmitter to an astonishing point of accuracy, successful experiments having already been made at a distance of 90 miles. Prince Heinrich has already examined the apparatus with critical approval, and experiments are to be made before the Kaiser in a short time. The war office will, it is said, buy the patent.

Prince Heinrich took the chair at a meeting recently to discuss the program for the aviation week on the Upper Rhine in the spring. Count Zeppelin, Professor Hergesell and other noted aeronauts were present. This will be one of the most important reliability trials ever known in Germany, and the prizes are in proportion. A condition is that all the machines are to be of German manufacture and German material, the motor alone being allowed to be of foreign make.

The interest in the Rhine country is great and has shown itself practically by the voting of large sums of money for prizes and expenses. Bochum alone has given 150,000 marks and 800 acres of ground for a landing place. The airship Zeppelin II, will be stationed in the spring for three months at Hamburg and will undertake passenger sails daily, weather permitting. Of considerable interest to the government will be the projected sails across the North sea.

LABOR LEADER
URGES WOMEN'S
RIGHT TO VOTE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Independent Labor party held a meeting here lately at which Ramsay MacDonald spoke on the growth of socialism in relation to politics.

"We have come to the time," he said, "when the old idea that men and women must pay rates and taxes before they were entitled to vote is going to be put on one side." He characterized this as an ancient political doctrine as much out of date as the crinoline.

In this country the state settled nearly everything, and having now begun to take an interest in nearly all domestic things, it was clear that masculine experience alone was not sufficient for the task. If politicians could not gain the confidence of women then surely something was wrong with politicians. Men and women should be able to put their experiences together as much in the guidance of the country as in the guidance of their homes, where this joint cooperation had proved to be successful.

MISS PANKHURST IN BELFAST

(Special to the Monitor)
BELFAST, Ireland—Miss Christabel Pankhurst, when speaking in the opera house, Belfast, declared that after the way the people of that city had treated Mr. Churchill they ought to say nothing more about the methods of the suffragists.

WESTERN CANADA
REACHES RECORD
PROSPERITY MARK

(Special to the Monitor)
WINNIPEG—As each succeeding year in the past has improved upon that which has gone, so 1911 has established a record in growth and development in everything connected with agriculture, industry and trade in Winnipeg and western Canada. Both country and city have shared equally in the growth that has made such very substantial progress.

The farms of western Canada have produced by far the largest crops in the history of the country during the year 1911, in spite of the unfavorable atmospheric conditions that prevailed.

Manitoba alone yielded 61,058,786 bushels of wheat, 73,786,683 bushels of oats and 29,000,000 bushels of barley; while the Saskatchewan and Alberta, is computed to be not less than 177,000,000 bushels of wheat, 182,000,000 bushels of oats, 34,000,000 bushels of barley and 6,000,000 bushels of flax. The purchasing power in money when the 1911 crop has all been sold, will give the enormous cash return to the country of approximately \$260,000,000 (\$52,000,000).

CAMPAIGN WAGED
AGAINST VOTES
FOR WOMEN BILL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The campaign which has been undertaken with a view to frustrating the passage of the female suffrage bill, was vigorously pursued during the weeks before the opening of Parliament. The principal speakers included some of the leading politicians and the list of the names of these shows how complete is the disagreement in the government on the subject.

Foremost among those who took part in it was Lord Cromer, the late British agent in Egypt, and Lord Curzon, the late viceroy of India. Among the ministers were found the lord chancellor, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Pease, Mr. McKenna, Colonel Seeley, Mr. Lambert and Herbert Samuel.

Among the ex-ministers, Austen Chamberlain, Henry Chaplin and Walter Long, while Mrs. Humphry Ward and Miss Markham assisted. The demonstrations began with a meeting at Bristol, presided over by Lord Cromer, and terminated with a meeting in the Albert hall, again under the presidency of Lord Cromer.

BUSINESS GOOD IN
ALSACE-LORRAINE

(Special to the Monitor)
METZ, Alsace-Lorraine—A report on the economic condition of the country for the year 1911 has been issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Metz. This report shows that despite the political crisis of last summer, the business record of the province is considered satisfactory. Nearly all the industries are developing normally, the iron industry especially showing increasing prosperity. Statistics show that during the first 10 months of the year minerals extracted from the mines amounted to 1,000,000 tons in increase.

CITY TEMPLE PROVES FAMOUS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Rev. R. J. Campbell said that wherever he went throughout the vast American continent there was never an occasion when he did not meet some one who was acquainted with the City Temple.

ADMINISTRATION IN
SOUTH AFRICA WILL
BE POINT OF ATTACK

Britons, Boers and Even the
Non-European Races Find
Bi-Lingualism and Dual
Capital Questions Hard

DEBATE IS AWAITED

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN—The news that Dr. Jameson will initiate the opposition attack in the Cape Parliament by a motion on the subject of government administration proves, as was recently pointed out in these columns, that he has discerned the most vulnerable spot in the armor of the ministry.

The dissatisfaction with the administrative functions of the government is not confined to the Briton. It is shared largely by the Boer, and has found one of its most brilliant exponents in the Muhammadan leader, Abdurahman, who is regarded as the mouthpiece of the non-European races.

It is Abdurahman who has so forcibly adumbrated the case against bi-lingualism, the expensive hobby of General Hertzog, but criticism, as has been said, does not end in his mouth. The fact is that the bi-lingualism of South Africa is as impractical as that of the city of Dublin.

English has become the trade language of the modern world, as much as ever Greek was of the ancient world; and men will not trade for ostrich feathers in Dutch any more than they will for bacon in Irish. This comes out clearly in the schools, where the demand for the teaching of English is insistent, and in the offices where the clerks for the most part are ignorant of Dutch.

A story is prevalent of a Dutchman who, not long ago, went into the general postoffice at Pretoria to buy a directory. He was handed the Dutch copy, but returned it on the ground that his clerks could not read it and he wanted an English one. The English ones, however, were all sold and he was told that only three Dutch ones had yet been purchased, while hundreds of the Dutch copies remained unsold for in stock. Not even an appeal to his patriotism could induce him to buy one. This sort of thing accounts for the vast increase in the expenditure. In the stationery department alone, a considerable excess was allowed for in the estimates, but this has been exceeded by £30,000.

Again, the question of the dual capital is, as it was bound to, beginning to cause unfavorable criticism. Business people complain that while Parliament is sitting they are driven from the House in Cape Town to the government offices in Pretoria and back again at considerable cost of money and time without getting anything done.

The jealousies of the two provinces will no doubt in time be reconciled and a single parliamentary and executive capital will emerge, as in the case of Australia and Canada, but meantime the friction is troublesome and it is not improbable that in the coming debate the ministry may be hard set to meet the complaints of the Boers themselves.

CHANCELLOR CRISIS
MIGHT BRING CALL
TO PRINCE BUELOW

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—Discontent with the regime of Herr von Bethmann Hollweg is on the increase, and many competent persons agree in thinking that before very long there will be a chancellor crisis.

There is little doubt but that in wide circles the reappointment of Prince Buelow would afford distinct charm; combined with great personal charm the former chancellor possesses unusual energy of character, and his policy in the interest of the country never swerved—a statement which cannot be said of his successor.

In connection with the recent elections Prince Buelow received expressions of confidence, fidelity and cordiality from thousands of Germans from all parts of the country, so that the former chancellor, who is still living in Rome, has been compelled to reply through the daily papers. It is believed that in the interest of the nation which is so dear to him, Prince Buelow would not decline to take office again should the Kaiser wish it.

KEW GARDENS PATRONIZED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A record number of people visited Kew gardens during 1911, the total being 3,704,000, an increase of 138,304 for 1910.

CHILDREN ENJOY CENTENARY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—To celebrate the Charles Dickens centenary dinner to 1000 of the poorest children in the Lambeth district was given at the Lambeth baths, followed by a cinematograph show.

REICHSTAG MAY STOP
NEW MILITARY COSTS

Socialists and Center in
an Alliance for Purpose
Could Block Measure for
Extension of Armaments

OUTCOME AWAITED

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN—One of the first questions of importance that will come up before the new Reichstag will be the extension of military armaments.

Upon this acute subject there will be long and vigorous discussions, and it is with some degree of certainty to be predicted that in this one matter at least the Center will take sides with the Social Democrats, which would of course form an overwhelming majority over the Conservatives and imperialists. The Center is still the decisive party, and it has ever been more or less opposed to the massing of armaments; it has been characterized especially by an anti-military spirit, though more lenient of late years towards the navy extensions.

The question has been mooted here lately whether Germany is really the land of conscription that is generally accepted. From statistics that have recently appeared in the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger it is seen that only an average per centage of 53 obtains at the present among those who serve their time in the German army, and in Berlin itself the percentage has fallen to 28.2. Germany with its 65,000,000 population can

only dispose at the present over 515,321 conscripts, irrespective of officers, non-commissioned officers and the educated class of one-year servers. These figures are, of course, under existing conditions of peace, in time of war well-nigh every man being a soldier.

The percentage, nevertheless, is considerably higher in France, with a population of 2,500,000 less than Germany. That only the very best material possible is selected goes without saying, and 90,000 strong, healthy youths are drawn annually to recruit the reserves, the minimum standard height being in Germany five feet, two inches. To augment the conscripts is one of the measures proposed in the forthcoming military bill.

As a matter of fact, the military career is far less popular in Germany than was the case in former times. The very poor pay, the increased dearth of living, the slow promotion all tend to this end. The ordinary course may be put down at nine years as a sub-lieutenant, seven as a lieutenant and 12 years—in the most favorable conditions—as a captain. Thus major's rank is seldom attained before an officer has passed his fiftieth year, while that of a colonel is in the very dim, uncertain future.

Instead of enthusiasm in their profession, or even contentment, there is, generally speaking, nothing but disappointment and bitterness prevailing among the German officers of today. Another aim of the new bill is to raise the pay and generally improve the conditions. All this will naturally spell great expenditure, and the opposition will not be lacking.

FULL ELECTORAL
REFORM URGED BY
PHILIP SNOWDEN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Speaking at a meeting at Blackburn, Philip Snowden, M. P., referring to the question of adult suffrage, said in his opinion the mere increase of men voters throughout the country would not make Parliament more representative than it is today. The government, he said, would do well to deal with the question in a drastic way, overhauling the electoral machinery very thoroughly.

What was wanted, he said, was manhood and womanhood franchise, perfect equality between rich and poor and between classes and sexes. He felt convinced that this year will witness the realization of the work of 140 years of agitation and when the next Parliament came round the parliamentary register would then be the expression of the real opinion of the country.

SHANGHAI BUILDS
U. S. TRANSPORT

(Special to the Monitor)
SHANGHAI, China—The United States army transport fleet had an addition made to it on Jan. 6 by the launch at Shanghai of the Merritt, which has been built by the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company to the order of the chief quartermaster's department at Manila. The vessel, whose dimensions are, length 300 feet and beam 45 feet, is the largest yet constructed at the shipyard and proves that steamers can be built as well in this port as any other shipbuilding port in the world.

The speed of the vessel is to be 12.5 knots and accommodation is designed for 380 soldiers and 10 second class passengers on the upper deck, and an awning deck for 40 first class passengers. The boat deck will be entirely reserved for the captain and his officers, and a separate house on the after deck will be fitted up with a wireless telegraphy installation.

DURBAR SHOWN
BY KINEMACOLOR

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At the Scala theater, the only place in London where moving-colored photography is seen, a remarkable series of pictures taken by Charles Urban were shown to a delighted audience. By royal permission and with the help of the Indian government Mr. Urban had exceptional opportunities for taking the following pictures: Their imperial majesties' reception at Bombay; the state entry into Delhi, the coronation durbar, the royal review, the state garden party and the closing scenes of the visit to Calcutta.

NEW SOUTH WALES
TO SEEK SETTLERS

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The government has decided to take steps to expand the immigration system and to arrange for the selection in Great Britain of skilled artisans and laborers in order that the demands of the local labor market, may be met. It has been decided that nominations by employers shall be accepted in Sydney, and that the immigration of farm laborers and domestics shall be increased.

LARGER VOTE ASKED
TO AID ENTERPRISES
OF FRANCE ABROAD

M. Pichon Points to Needs
of Special Schools in Far
East and Responsibility
for Tuition in Morocco

NATION HAS LAGGED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—In his report to the Senate on the budget of foreign affairs, M. Pichon asks for larger appropriations than heretofore for government enterprises abroad. He states that such enterprises are much less liberally financed than those of other European powers.

The total of the appropriations stipulated for in his report amounts to less than £3,000,000. The largest sums are needed for institutions in the Orient and in Morocco.

France is easily outdistanced in the far east by Germany, England and the United States. In Tsingtau the German school has 10 times as much money at its disposal as the French. At present there are seven French schools in China and three in Japan. The highest subsidies accorded to any of these is £5,000. M. Pichon urges appropriations for the creation of one more institution in China and three more in Tokio.

He lays stress on the fact that now that the French protectorate in Morocco is placed on a surer footing France's responsibilities as an educator there should be increased. He asks for 300,000 francs for the French college there. This college has been in existence two years but as yet is insufficiently housed.

The lowest sums the French government expends for her enterprises in foreign lands are those granted to institutions in the Americas. They only amount to 30,000 francs. Over 10,000 is given to the Franco-Louisiana Alliance and the rest to various schools in Canada and in South America.

For a number of years the French government has granted partial subsidies to various philanthropic societies all over the world. The sum set aside for this purpose each year has been 50,000 francs. The ministry of foreign affairs is constantly receiving appeals to assist new French charitable organizations that are being formed by private enterprise in various parts of the globe. In his report M. Pichon asks the government to appropriate at least 10,000 francs more for such purposes, although he considers that this amount is quite insufficient.

FRANCE AIDS AVIATORS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The bill which has just been laid before the Chamber by the minister for war, M. Millerand, provides for the expenditure of \$4,000,000 on military aviation. Among its proposals are the establishment of an aeronautics regiment and the granting of special advantages to aviation officers.

The Monitor
ON
SATURDAY

Is Now Running
Two Pages for
The Boys and Girls
In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Filloyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Bunsen, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of
Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and
Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

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THE HOME FORUM

"PROVE ME NOW"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE familiar and well-loved words of Jesus, "I am the way, the truth, and the life," are believed in by all Christians. But the rhythmic beauty of this saying, together with the hallowing effect of tender and sacred association by many generations, unite to enshrine it in the heart, often without any deep sense of its meaning, sometimes with no comprehension at all of it. The sense of beauty and sacredness, however reverent, if it serve no wider purpose than the soothing of the emotions into religious reverie, cannot succor one in time of temptation. And the imperative need of mortals for continual protection from the besiegements of evil, should rouse one from pleasant twilight dreaming to face the sunrise of demonstrable facts. Worshipers of the true God should not be drowsy-eyed Samaritans, needing to be told "Ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, worship the Father."

Jesus advanced the worship of God from the ceremonial to the practical, and his faithful followers are doing the same. But the true Christian is no iconoclast, his work is fulfillment, not destruction. To spiritual sense, progression is as gentle and gradual as the displacement of darkness by dawn. The joy of activity comes with this morning, as it should come with the mornings of the solar years. There is no pain in waking up. Discomfort is occasioned by unwillingness to open one's eyes.

None need fear that his adoption of scientific Christianity, as taught and exemplified by the Master, will involve him in upheaval and confusion. Such is not the orderly method of a science. Earthquake and chaos very often precede an advanced step in Christian thinking for the reason that while the solidity of the accustomed remains unshaken one is not likely to feel the need of progress. The afflicted and tempest-tossed search yearningly for a basis upon which to build anew their faith, and it is promised in the Scriptures that for them shall be laid a "foundation of fair colors." Elsewhere the Scripture distinctly says, "other foundation can no man lay than is laid, which is Christ Jesus." It is, therefore, only the belief in the substantiality of the false that removes, the truth of substance can never pass.

Whatever is true is susceptible of proof. The substance of a spiritual fact being immutable, the fluctuating nature

of everything that contradicts such a fact soon becomes obvious to the unbiased seeker, and its consequent insubstantiality recognized. Matter submitted to this test loses all semblance to substance, and resolves into shifting mist that fails to obscure the real. Hence, there is correctly speaking no such thing as a material fact. Every promise in the Bible is a spiritual fact capable of proof. Its demonstration can be made through Christ "the way, the truth, and the life."

In "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, we read, "A human perception of divine Science, however limited, must be correct in order to be Science and subject to demonstration" (p. 361). "The proof that the system stated in this book is Christianly scientific resides in the good this system accomplishes, for it cures on a divine demonstrable Principle which all may understand" (Science and Health, p. 546). Some of the definitions of principle given by the dictionary are "primordial substance; original cause, motive." Even as God is King of Kings, so is He the Principle of all that really exists. He alone gives substance to the facts of everlasting existence. And as the Giver of every real thought, God is infinite Mind. Thus, though the Science of Christianity is so essentially spiritual, it is as essentially of the heart, for Mind is Love.

The proof that God is Love is really the only one which this great Science demands of its students, though the expression of this proof is unlimited in variety. He who does not recognize God as illimitable Love, can not properly demonstrate Christian Science, for he has no certain sense of Principle from which to work. He is apt to mix will-power and other carnal, misnamed mental elements with his efforts, and so must fall short of solution of the problem in hand.

But the humblest beginner who starts with the right concept of Principle, and faithfully holds thereto, will soon be enabled bravely and effectually to dominate the most complex circumstance. The convolutions of the untrue cannot confuse the simple directness of the God-governed thinker. When a difficulty confronts him he carefully examines it to discover its nature, whether divine or mortal, constructive or destructive. An angel stood in the way of disobedient Balaam and saved him from the consequences of his perverseness. But another prophet by reason of his disobedience met with a lion. It is always because one has some time, ignorantly or deliberately, disobeyed spiritual law that one meets with delay, mayhap with present defeat.

The results of surrendering the heart unreservedly to the Principle of Christianity differentiates its Science from every lesser one. The savant may shrivel his human affections to the limits of his chosen branch of research. Not so the Christian, his human sense of love in the endeavor to expand to the measurement of divine Love is amplified to the inclusion of all who need loving, until at length it will blend with the divine in an eternal blossoming. Happy students who work ever with the substance of kindness and generosity! What problem can rob these of the ecstasy of gladness, or overwhelm them with fear?

And wherefore should any fear? The reality of all things is at this moment enfolded in boundless Love. The material senses are afraid, because they cannot know God. But, unless he choose, no one can be bound to the evidence of God's absence as testified by these senses. The Father waits to restore the seemingly lost spiritual sense: King David pictured this restoration as taking place amid surroundings of plenteous and quiet, the bountiful table laid in the presence of the enemies. One may eat and be filled of spiritual good in the very face of, apparently, most alarming material conditions.

The student must never forget that his sole need is the spiritual one of knowing God, and that therefore supply is purely spiritual. Yet though the proof of God's presence so comes, it may be manifested outwardly as a healing of physical ill, poverty, or some other discord. But to understand how "these things" are "added" one must seek first the kingdom of the true.

JAPANESE LADY AT HOME

SPRINGING at the Twentieth Century Club in Boston lately, Mrs. Elise Blattner gave a new point of view of the Japanese lady, who, she finds, is very little known to the western world. While it is true that the Japanese woman has never been considered the equal of her husband, and has been taught that she is first of all to make herself pleasing to her lord and master, this very self-effacement has worked for her a certain strength of character which is coming out now that Japanese women are getting some education and beginning to consider themselves, in a measure, as citizens, and responsible for the welfare of their country.

It is true that as yet the schools and colleges for the Japanese women at best are far behind similar schools in America. But many Japanese women, for all their passive exterior, have begun to think and to realize that western women have an opportunity for development, which they, themselves, may aspire to.

Mrs. Blattner would deny Japan a

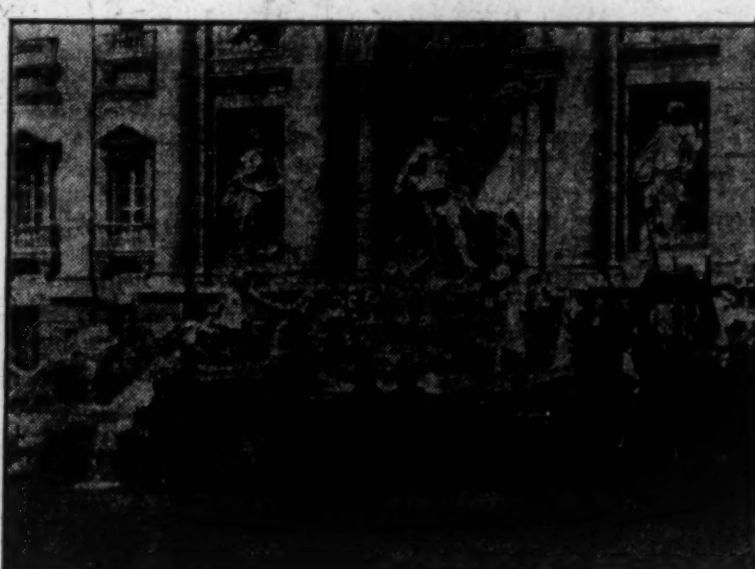
HOW ROME BECAME CITY OF FOUNTAINS

It was said of Augustus that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble; but the real builder of Rome was the man who found it a parched Iberian town, and left it with the song of the fountains splashing through its streets. It was Agrippa who first conceived the idea of bringing the water of the mountains into Rome. He built two aqueducts, 30 reservoirs, and no less than 200 fountains, most of which remain unto this day. The work was continued by his successors, until, in Trajan's time, the city possessed no less than 10 aqueducts and 1300 fountains.

So Rome became the city of fountains, and so she remained until the Gothic invaders broke the majestic piers of the aqueducts, and the splash of the waters which Horace had heard and loved, ceased to sound in the deserted streets. Nothing in all Italy, not the very walls of Rome, nor the grim remnant of St. Angelo, palace, prison and fortress, is more somberly magnificent than the mighty lines of the aqueducts crossing the solitude of the Campagna toward the city; and nothing, when you enter the city, is more delightful than the ceaseless song of the fountains which, after 10 centuries of desolation, the popes gave back to Rome.

There they sing today. There, at the foot of the Scala di Spagna, in the flower market of the piazza, is "La Barcaccia," of Bernini. Then, as you climb the steps, and mount the shaded road that leads to the summit of the Pincian Hill, you hear, under the ilex trees, the parapet, over which you may see across the valley of roofs and domes the stern outline of the Capitol, the splash of the column of water, shooting high into the air, and falling back into the granite basin, a relic of the Rome of long ago.

The fountain of the Pincian slope is the most beautiful and the simplest in all Rome, just as perhaps the most



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor)
FONTAINE DE TREVÌ, ONE OF MOST FAMOUS IN ROME

famous is the fountain di Trevi, which Bernini built in the Piazza Trevi, and which falls with a sound of many waters, heard high above the traffic of the piazza. It is built against the south side of the Palazzo Poli, and marks the site of the ancient fountain erected by Agrippa, B. C. 19, when the ancient Aqua Virgo issued from the subterranean channel, 14 miles in length, by which it reached the city from the Campagna. It enters the city by the Villa Medici, but how it got its original name, no one knows, though tradition has it that it was owing to the water having been shown to some thirsty soldiers by a maiden.

Forty-six years after Christ, the fountain was restored by Claudius, it having been interfered with in the meantime by Caligula, as may be read in the inscription on the three arches of the old aque-

duct still standing in the Via del Nazareno. Fourteen centuries later the pope, Nicholas V., brought the main stream of the aqueduct to this particular fountain head, and then its name was altered from the Aqua Virgo to the Fontana di Trevi, a corruption of Trivio, derived from its three outlets.

In the center, under cover of a deep apse stands the figure of Neptune, on either side, in two square-headed apertures, the figures of Health and Fertility. Beneath is a vast basin, carved with the horses of Neptune and other mythological figures, into which the torrent of water daily pours and foams. Round it are always to be found numbers of departing travelers, for it is another of Rome's traditions that any one who drinks from the fountain when leaving, and throws a coin into the basin, will return to the city again.

PRACTICAL SIDE OF MUSICAL CAREER

THE practical aspect of a musical career is one which many a student urged by friends to perfect an undeniable talent does not fully consider. The words of a successful teacher of singing in Boston lately pointed to her perplexity in finding remunerative work for her pupils to do after she has taught them to sing. There is such a press of young singers in any large musical center who are eager to get experience and also the chance to be heard that the hostess or the club committee finds it easy to get very good singing done for them without pay.

Now the argument that whatever is worth having is worth paying for would seem to apply to cases of this sort. As this teacher remarks, the ladies who

invite young singers to entertain their friends usually pay amply for the goodies on the table, for flowers, and for their own gowns. But the art which has cost the singer or player much time and financial sacrifice to gain is held worth nothing. At clubs especially this readiness to accept what is desired and desirable without making any return is very much in evidence. Many rich societies, amply able to pay for luxurious clubhouse or rooms, for elaborate entertainments in many directions, take advantage of the need of the young debutante in music and avail themselves of her offering of lovely song without price and without compunction.

A well-known musician of Boston used to tell singers that they could not earn by concert work in the city more than

BAGPIPES AND THEIR ORIGIN

IN a lecture in Dublin under the auspices of the department of agriculture E. Kent reviewed the history of the bagpipe and illustrated his remarks throughout with limelight views. He showed the bagpipes to have originated in the simple reed such as children construct from rushes that grow by the river banks. The addition in time of a bladder and

a few notes to the chanter produced the first rude bagpipe. The chanter developed until various pleasing tones could be produced, and a drone was added. The lecturer showed that the drone was undoubtedly antique but could not explain its origin. From one drone to two or more was a natural and inevitable step. Then the final development of the bagpipes in Europe, with the sole exception of Ireland was the substitution in certain cases of a bellows for the player's mouth.

Ireland makes a further advance by adding to the chanter and drones a new part known as the "regulator," this being a keyed pipe upon which a skillful player could produce pleasing harmonies. The lecturer showed by means of drawings and sculptural remains that the pipes were a favorite instrument in the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. The bagpipe of greatest interest to Irish people was the Union pipe. The chanter had a range of two octaves, and being in the key of D was most suitable for the rendering of Irish music. A fully-keyed chanter had an accurate chromatic scale and was equal to the playing of much modern music.

Our pianists scarcely realize the wealth that is hidden in Schubert's piano compositions. Most musicians go through them in an off-hand manner; here and there they notice repetitions, lengthy passages, apparent negligence . . . and then they turn them aside.—Liszt.

Religion is love.—J. R. Miller.

I know there is not any strength in me
To work this deed: oh, may Thy power be
Fulfilled in weakness, as Thy scripture saith!

My soul is sick of half-accomplishment,
Of deeds that are no deeds, of victories
Unrounded by triumph; stranger to content
Until Thou work in me some excellence.
—Edmund Spenser.

Ah! when shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal Peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land.
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Thro' all the circle of the golden year?
—Tennyson.

OLD JOKES IN NEW CLOTHES

JOKES appear in motley garb, differing with the nationality, but always the same old joke in new dress. Indeed, a good joke is really a little drama or fable played by characters who wear the dress and speak the language of the country and period which reproduce the little play. The New York Times prints an illustration of this, beginning with a story from a French jest book, which says that the Duc de Roquelaure, passing in haste through Lyons, was hailed by some one of that place with a loud "Hi! Hi!" The duke stopped.

"Where have you come from?" asked the Lyons man.
"From Paris."
"What is there fresh in Paris?"
"Green peas."
"But what were the people saying when you left?"
"Vespers."
"Goodness, man! Who are you? What's your name?"
"Ignorant people call me Hi! Hi! Gentlemen call me the Duc de Roquelaure. Drive on, postilion!"

This is how the story appears in French. Horace Smith, in his "Tin Trumpet," gives an English form. The

hero this time is "a well known civic wag." In traveling post, he was obliged to stop at a village to replace a shoe which his horse had lost, when the Paul Pry of the place bustled up to the carriage window, and without waiting for the ceremony of an introduction, said:

"Good morning, sir! Horse cast a shoe, I see. I suppose, sir, you are going to—"

Here he paused, expecting the name of the place to be supplied, but the gentleman answered:

"You are quite right, I generally go there at this season."

"Aye—ahem!—do you? And no doubt you are now come from—"

"Right again, sir. I live there."

"Oh, aye; I see. You do! But I perceive it is a London shay. Is there anything stirring in London?"

"Oh, yes; plenty of other chaises and carriages of all sorts."

"Aye, aye, of course! But what do folks say?"

"They say their prayers every Sunday."

"That isn't what I mean. I want to know whether there is anything new and fresh."

"Yes, bread and herrings."

"Ah, you are a queer fellow! Pray, mister, may I ask your name?"

"Ignoramus," said the gentleman, "call me mister; but I am in reality one of the clowns of Aristophanes, and my real name is Brekekekex Koax! Drive on, postilion!"

Some time in the later nineteenth century this story appeared Americanized as follows, in a Western paper:

"Hello, stranger! You appear to be traveling."

"Yes, I always travel when I'm on a journey."

"I think I have seen you somewhere."

"Very likely. I've often been there."

"Mightn't your name be Smith?"

"Well, it might—if it wasn't something else."

"Have you been long in these parts?"

"Never longer than at present—five feet nine."

"Do you calculate to remain here some time?"

"Well, I guess I'll stay till I'm ready to leave."

It seems to me, after maturely thinking it over, that the best amends for having got out of the square is to get back into the square.—Dickens. (Our Mutual Friend.)

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And
Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

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Washington's Flute

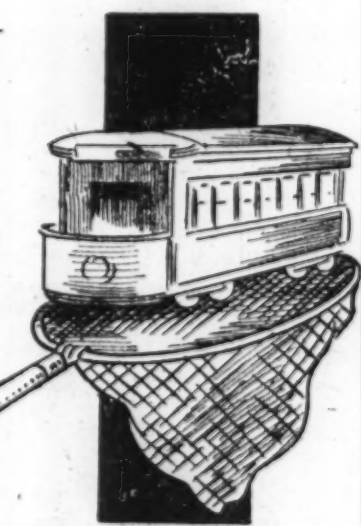
That George Washington was fond of music and practiced a flute with diligence is a bit of information about him which the Musician gives its young readers to remind them that their piano practice is surely worth while, if practice was worth while to such a great man as Washington. In his boyhood he mastered the little instrument, learned to read the notes and to make the tones come right. Then he had his music to turn to for pleasure and comfort. If he had not worked at it in youth he would probably never have had time to learn. Certainly what a man like George Washington found interesting is likely to be interesting to other boys "look forward to busy and useful manhood. To have a means of amusement that is a never failing source of pleasure, as music always is to those who take the trouble to master it, is certainly worth any one's time and effort.

"Sea Mowing-Machine"

The first sea mowing-machine has recently been launched at San Diego, Cal., for the purpose of cutting millions of tons of kelp and seaweed that grow along the coast. A gasoline launch has been fitted with a horizontal jackshaft revolving at right angles to the keel. Two

vertical shafts are fitted with four-foot blades that revolve at high speed 10 feet below the surface. The mowed kelp floats ashore, is taken out and dried, and later is hauled to a factory to be converted into fertilizer.—Youths Companion.

Picture Puzzles



What head dress?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Shanghai.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, February 19, 1912

Expanding Pan-Americanism

FORMER Ambassador Henry White is president of the newly organized Pan-American Society of the United States, which has established its first local chapter in New York city with a charter membership of 150 representative business and professional men. Included are the president of Columbia University, Andrew Carnegie, J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Huntington, the eminent collector of everything pertaining to Spanish history, art and literature; Mr. Stone, chief of the Associated Press, and editors of leading newspapers and monthly periodicals, as well as merchants and manufacturers especially interested in extension of business with the Latin-American republics. The object of the society is to "promote good understanding and mutual knowledge among the American republics and their peoples."

Thanks to the Pan-American Union in Washington, relations between the diplomats and publicists of the American republics have been steadily gaining in friendliness. With the journeying to South America of American educators like Shepherd, Bingham, Riensch, Rowe and Coolidge, coincident with and following Secretary Root's tour, cordial relations between leading universities of the two continents were established. Leading South American jurists and publicists have begun to receive invitations to address academic bodies in the United States, and thus promote that interchange of point of view which has been found so illuminating recently in the case of exchange of educated American and European speakers before learned societies.

With these forerunners of a new day of amity between North and South America already well accredited as agents in the process of mutual education, it was timely that an effort should be made to create such a Pan-American society as has just been organized. By suitable social recognition of eminent Latin-Americans passing through New York, by providing opportunity for free expression of their views in the press and on the platform and by steady pressure on influential men in local and national affairs, such a society can hasten the desired result.

There is a curious open letter to Uncle Sam in the February Atlantic Monthly, urging him to betray Latin-American republicanism for the sake of an alliance with Great Britain and Germany in behalf of Teutonic ideals of civilization. Uncle Sam is planning to be friendlier with all his near neighbors without ceasing to be on good terms with his cisatlantic rivals. Tardily, but sincerely, the North American republican is awakening to the fact that he has been both more ignorant and more contemptuous of South American civilization than is consonant with a reputation for intelligence and justice.

THE statement that Chinese women have adopted Paris hats is probably a mistake. What is meant, perhaps, is that they have adopted Paris styles in hats. The hats are more likely to be made in America.

SAVING "Hello" at the telephone is now pronounced bad form, but just what to say instead does not appear. "Hello" may have its faults, but it is better, at all events, than "Well, what is it?"

OUT in the Pacific Northwest, where there is as yet little use for mere abstractions, the call is for a girl who can cook potatoes.

Obligations of the Big City

THE big city is prone to take itself altogether too seriously at times, and this, perhaps, is one of its most unlikable traits. This, too, is the disposition that leads it into provincial thought and narrow ways. Unless the big city inhabitant is on his guard, unless he occasionally emerges beyond the walls and the influences of his community, unless he educates himself to the understanding that the greater world lies beyond the gates, he is very likely to become far more limited in his range of vision than the villager. The latter does know, at least, that there is a next county and an adjoining state, that there are activities beyond his sight and hearing, that there are other civilizations; and this knowledge and its consequent concession to the fact that his village is probably not the center of the universe, broadens him and fits him, when his time comes, for successful competition with the big city man of neighborhood or parochial view.

For some reason, not yet fully explained, the inhabitant of the big city very frequently falls into the habit of thinking that he and those around him are its makers and sole supporters. He gets the notion in his head very often that it is the tail that wags the dog. Thus he is found, sometimes, regarding the country round about him, and the millions round about him, whose creature the big city is, in a patronizing and even a petulant mood. Of course, the intelligent, the traveled, the educated and liberal-minded inhabitants of the hundreds of little cities and small towns and neat and cultured villages and hamlets, who have made and who are making the big city all it is and all it ever will be, smile charitably at these manifestations of self-conceit. Yet there are times when circumstances render it necessary that the big city—and its situation or its name is a secondary matter—shall be reminded and be brought to a proper appreciation of its place.

It used to be said at one time that Paris was France. But Paris has had several reasons to know that Paris is not France; and London is not England, Berlin is not Germany, New York is not the United States. Whether regarded as a privilege or a penalty of bigness, the large city, be it of the first, second or third degree, takes on the obligation of service by very reason of its size. It is not the state, the section or the nation; it is a servant of each, and may be of all. It should not be permitted for a moment to forget its origin or its function. It owes its existence to the people at large; it owes allegiance to them also. To set itself up as something greater than the people at large, to hold itself as something separate and exclusive, to entertain the belief that it has interests apart, to put on any kind of airs, is absurd. It is a wise big city that realizes how dependent it is upon the country behind it, that realizes fully its obligations to the country and that, whether it is moving on social, political or economic lines, it can have no interests of real value that are not bound up with and inseparable from those of the nation.

Cutting Down the Alphabet

PROF. FREDERICK NEWTON SCOTT of the University of Michigan comes forward with a plan for saving time in the expression of thought and in comprehension of the thought expressed, which is a decided departure from the schemes heretofore advanced with a view to the economizing of language. That he proposes to dispense with nine letters of the alphabet will, perhaps, at once repel many from further consideration of his plan. On the other hand, the commendable feature of it is that while he would dispense with nine letters he does not intend to interfere with present sounds or with general construction. The language is to remain intact; he goes no farther than to offer a means of simplifying the method of expressing it.

He takes the ground that the present system of writing and spelling is vague and cumbersome and wasteful of time. Under his system for a consonant a perpendicular stroke, stem or column would be used, to which might be added horizontal projections at the top, middle and bottom, while a dash or broken circle would represent vowels. Each of these marks would have one meaning when light, another when dark. In this respect, at least, the system bears a resemblance to shorthand; yet, Professor Scott claims, the simplicity of the entire proposition is such that no one need devote a great deal of study to it in order to master its meaning. There are other details than those given here, but the point of greatest interest is whether Professor Scott has really hit upon a plan of expression which, while preserving all of its essential qualities, makes the employment of the written or printed language simpler, more convenient. Shorthand condenses and simplifies expression, certainly, but no rational person would think of substituting shorthand characters for our present alphabet. Professor Scott lays considerable emphasis on the value of a simpler method of expression to business. In a matter of this kind, business is far from being the first consideration, and as to the business man it is he, rather than the system of expression, that requires attention.

It would be folly to pronounce an offhand judgment upon the proposed new system. Type manufacturers and typewriter houses are said to have approved of the plan; but the verdict lies with the people. They have already passed unfavorably upon numerous schemes intended in one way or another to bring about radical changes in spelling and methods of expression. What they may say with the present one cannot yet be prophesied.

Chile and Its Mines

ONCE upon a time the mining industry in Chile was carried on by crude methods only. Pioneer Spanish settlers on the west coast of South America even then succeeded in extracting valuable metal in considerable quantities. But with the employment of modern machinery, mining in the Chilean mountain territories has entered upon a new stage, and a number of American engineering concerns have embarked there on what are likely to prove profitable ventures. In the case of one engineer the mine that is now yielding copper ore of good quality and in large quantity was worked over 100 years ago, and had been abandoned after the high-grade metal had been merely touched. The old mine in question is but one of many that seem equally promising.

It remained for an American engineer to install the first modern plant for mining in Chile. The difficulties to be encountered did not stem from the enthusiasm of the northerner who startled the natives by bringing machinery a distance of forty-five miles up into the mountains. The Chileans declared that it would take six or seven years to accomplish a task that was performed in that many months. The plant in question anticipates an output of no less than 30,000,000 pounds of copper a year.

It is said that for mining conditions in Chile the laws are liberal, with a low taxation. Labor is easily obtained and transportation facilities improving. American capital seems more and more inclined to seek the field where American ingenuity can find such opportunity. No farther away than forty-five miles from Santiago, the capital, mining, even without a windlass, is paying because men are willing to be the burden carriers for a distance of more than 400 feet from the base of the mine to the surface.

THE report of the treasurer of Porto Rico to the Governor of that possession for the last fiscal year contains many interesting details relating to insular finances, not the least of which are those showing how dependent the island is, under the present system of taxation, upon the receipts from customs and excise. If these be deducted from the total net revenues the remainder will be only \$943,020.30, whereas the total expenditures of 1910, made from the revenues of 1911, amounted to \$3,830,834. Of this sum \$446,967 went for police, \$443,366 for judiciary, \$363,810 for roads and \$935,418 for education. From this, as pointed out by Treasurer Gromer, it will be seen that if Porto Rico is ever to be deprived of its customs or excise revenues the deficit will be great and must necessarily be made up by adding to the present burdens of the taxpayer.

The total assessed value of property on the island has increased from \$97,000,000 in 1902 to nearly \$134,000,000 in 1911, showing an average increase of approximately \$4,000,000 a year, but the present valuation would have to be multiplied by three before it would yield a surplus great enough to offset the amount now received from customs and excise. The total wealth of the island, according to the tax rolls, is \$150,000,000. On the basis of a population of 1,000,000 the per capita wealth of Porto Rico does not exceed \$200, while the average wage paid for ordinary labor is about 50 to 70 cents a day. The present tax rate ranges from \$1.70 to \$1.10 per \$100 in the various municipal districts, exceeding \$1.10 in only five out of the sixty-eight, but the effort is made to assess these rates on full valuation, and by far the greater part of taxable property is rural. The rates are none too low now and an attempt to multiply them by three, according to the treasurer, would prove disastrous. There are, however, remote possibilities of the production of taxes from sources not yet brought into requisition, such, for instance, as a license tax on sugar mills and an increase of the inheritance tax.

The treasurer's report, taking it generally, is most encouraging. It indicates really marvelous progress on the island. The receipts from all sources have grown steadily. However, there is another side to the story. New governmental duties keep the expenditures

Revenue Needs of Porto Rico

up to the receipts. For the present year the expenditures run over \$4,000,000. With new demands, incident to enlightened and efficient administration, the expenditures are bound to increase from year to year. Better provision must be made for public improvements; more money must be spent on education. As sources of revenue, neither customs duties nor excise taxes are dependable. There are several contingencies imaginable in which they might be wholly wiped out. Porto Rico realizes itself that there is immediate need for consideration of new methods of taxation. In view of what is going on in certain parts of the mainland, it should not be long deprived of the advantage of practical instruction.

PERSONS suspicious of the moral and civic loyalty of the board of port directors named by Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald for Boston still continue in some quarters to express their criticism. Such attack, however, must lose much of its force if the directors continue promptly and boldly to outline a policy that protects public interests. Already, as may be inferred from Chairman Bancroft's latest utterance, the board stands committed to a scheme of state ownership and control of the waterfront, including terminals. They would have the plan financed by a corporation formed to act for the state, using at first the state credit, but administered in such a way as to make the property not only self-supporting, but to exempt taxpayers from all burden of payment for whatever should be acquired. Of course, it would be vastly easier for the port directors, having such control, to carry on their planning with unity of aim and method, and the increment of profit created by public enterprise would go to the public and not to favored or shrewd individuals now holding land or likely to speculate in ownership of the same. Here is a distinct advance in social policy, which will run athwart the "interests" plans; yet it has been taken quickly and declared candidly.

There is nothing chimerical about this project as a business proposition, as experience has proved to New York and many European cities. Upon the manner of its reception by the municipality and the state Legislature will be based inevitable judgment as to the courage and insight of contemporary Boston in really grappling with the problem of its own imperative issues and needs. Vast amounts of its capital are going to the uttermost regions of America and Asia. Its engineers and captains of industry are known throughout the world wherever mining operations are carried on and water-power sites developed. That it has gumption and civic loyalty enough to create for itself out of an unexcelled natural harbor a great port and a terminal for the freight furnished by northern United States and western Canada is something to be proved.

FROM the first day of his return to China, Sun Yat Sen has frankly said that he would not take the presidency of a republic should it be formed, provided Yuan Shi Kai proved loyal to the republican ideal and would take the post on terms satisfactory to the revolutionists. This marvelous organizer of the revolutionary forces, the Samuel Adams of China, seems to have as a sign of his greatness that rare gift that often is confounded with humility, but is not it, namely, a precise knowledge of his capacities and his limitations. Samuel Adams was a marvelous agitator and political plotter against British rule, a man who first organized New England for revolution and then taught his methods to lieutenants in regions to the south. But Samuel Adams was the last man to assume either the military leadership of the revolution after it broke or the civic leadership of the confederation after the rupture with Great Britain had been accomplished; and he knew it.

Now Sun Yat Sen, who has stepped down from the provisional presidency to make way for Yuan Shi Kai, is something more than an agitator and subtle planner. His study of occidental politics and of principles of government evidently has been deep. His inspiration for this great task has been drawn from great ideas and ideals as found in Confucian and Christian literature and in the history of democracy, especially in its American form. No man has had more influence in bringing the revolution to pass and in procuring for it the loyal support of Chinese without China and scattered throughout the world. He has journeyed midst perils on all continents and across the "seven seas" for the sake of his people's liberty with all the moral passion of a Paul or a Wesley. Whenever he speaks hereafter he will have a profound influence.

But while increasing his influence by his refusal to take the presidency, Sun Yat Sen has decided wisely not to assume power. A man is needed of quite different temperament and experience, with capacity to deal vigorously with the retiring dynasty and Manchu princes, with astute Russian and Japanese diplomats, with viceroys good and viceroys bad, and with the multifarious life of a vast agglomerate of oriental humanity, and steer the course of Chinese democracy toward freedom and dignified assertion of national power. Of the intellectual equipment and the administrative experience of Yuan Shi Kai making him the natural choice for the post of first President there can be no doubt. That he has the requisite moral stamina and the necessary sincere loyalty to national and non-personal ends remains to be demonstrated. There are chapters in his life that are not admirable, judged even by Confucian ethics. If he can rise to the greatness of his task, one of the largest ever entrusted to a man by his fellow men, and if he can use the power put in his hands as splendidly as Sun Yat Sen has used his "influence" and with equal disinterestedness, the name of Yuan Shi Kai will live on with those of the great figures of history.

IF THE present Congress finds it difficult to agree on important matters, how are we to expect the next Congress, with forty-two more members, to come any closer together? However, perhaps it is just as well if Congress does not always readily agree on important matters.

THE extra day in February has been referred to so often that it is thoroughly discounted. It might have been different had it been slipped in as a surprise.

CHAMP CLARK was once a schoolmaster, it seems, but that is not so much of a handicap as it appeared to a friend of another candidate a short time ago.

ANNOUNCEMENT of an invention to prevent magazine explosions seems to have been mistaken in some quarters for a literary item.

Public Control of Terminals

Influence vs. Power